CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28745—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1892.

BRANCH OF THE ...YAL ASIATIC SOCIE...

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	37 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	33 0
Heart Bottle	30 4
O. B.	26 0
Glentromie	27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 12

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st May.
				Friday.
† ASSAM	3041	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L. RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th ,,
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L. GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester	26th ,,
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th ,,
				Saturday.
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1200	E. Stewart	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

May 19th	June 2nd	June 30th.
	,, 16th	July 14th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 17, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA,
calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

2nd June. 28th June. 26th July

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 5, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	22nd May.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	8th June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 7, 1892.

CHEAP HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RELIABLE BOOKINGS by all regular Liners. SELECTION of LINERS and BERTHS second to none. NON-LINER BOOKINGS a special branch of Passage Department.

Fares Rs. 200-250 to Continental Ports.
,, 250-275 to United Kingdom Ports.

REGISTRATION in advance, of passage requirements FREE OF CHARGE.

GROUPING, or CABIN-MATING, of Passengers select.

AGENTS at Chief Continental and United Kingdom Sea Ports and Towns.

CONTINENTAL RAIL and Sleeping Car Tickets provided at ORIGINAL COST; requiring no "STAMPING" at different departure stations for stoppages en route.

BAGGAGE received and stored FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES pending shipment with embarkation.

BANKING DEPARTMENT: Terms easy and liberal; forwarded on application.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. Goods of any description supplied; the smallest orders receiving equally prompt attention and care. Commission 2½ per cent. on value.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT: Consignments, Baggage, Parcels, etc., cleared and delivered as per lowest fixed tariff.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT: Expressage on small parcels etc., to England 5 annas per lb or Re. 1-8 per cub. foot. Large packages charged for at lowest fixed tariff per cub. foot to all parts.

CHARGES and duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on delivery.

HAND-BOOKS AND PRINTED TARIFF forwarded free.

THOS. COULSON & CO.,
Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents, 73, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 18th May, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on the 21st May, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 22nd May, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 19th May, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th May, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at:—

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool .... ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
BRITANNIA	3069	Jas. Brown	4th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 14, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
23, Esplanade Road.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About.	
†* IONIA	5503	E. Boyle	26th May	for Plymouth.
†* RUTHENIA	5400	E. Bellinge	2nd June	,, Liverpool.
* ETOLIA	3100	R. Jones	10th June	,, Liverpool or Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidships.

† These magnificent Steamers have both Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and are expected to make the Voyage in 21 days.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster & Sons' bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per Dozen Bottles Rs.	6 2	7 8	Per Dozen Half-Bottles Rs.	4 8	5 0

		Cash. Bottles.	Cash. Half-Bottles.	Credit. Bottles.	Credit. Half-Bottles.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone	Per Dozen	Rs. 6 12	Rs. 4 8	Rs. 7 8	Rs. 5 0
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster & Sons	,, ,,	6 12	,, 4 8	,, 7 8	,, 5 0
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke & Co.	,, ,,	6 12	,, 4 12	,, 7 8	,, 5 0

BEERS & STOUT
TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.
LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER and Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per Dozen Bottles Rs.	5 12	6 8	Per Dozen Half-Bottles Rs.	3 14	4 8
Per Case 4 Dozen Bottles ,,	22 0	24 10	Per Case 6 Dozen Half-Bottles	22 0	24 10

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THORPE & CO.'S SUPERIOR EXTRA LIGHT FELT HATS.

GREASE-PROOF LININGS,
FASHIONABLE
BEST QUALITY.

WELL VENTILATED.
SHAPES.
LARGE CHOICE.

BLACK, FAWN, MOUSE, TERRA-COTTA, BAY BROWN, NUT-BROWN, GREY, SOFT (CLERICAL),	Rs. 8-8.
STRAW HATS, HAND MADE,	Rs. 4-0
BOYS' (BLACK),	Rs. 5-8
TERAI HATS (BEST QUALITY),	Rs. 14-8
VARSITY CAPS (A LARGE CHOICE)	Rs. 2-8

Just arrived a large Assortment of Ellwood's Superior SUN HATS, HELMETS, Hawke's REGULATION HELMETS, White Doe, and Khakee, Cavalry and Infantry pattern.

THORPE & Co. (HATTERS), BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE metal used in every article is the hard white metal known to the Trade under various names, and which is infinitely superior in every way to the cheaper and more easily worked mixtures in which lead and bismuth are largely used, under the name of Britannia metal, a misapplication of the word, by-the-bye, to British Ears, as German Silver must be to those of the Fatherland.

Our Stock of Electro-plate is manufactured of hard white metal, which emits a clear ringing sound when tapped, whereas the so-called Britannia metal sounds dead and flat like lead. The former is not only more serviceable and durable *per se*, but it both takes and holds the plating far better.

	Rs.
Tea and Coffee Services	Rs. 45 to 220
Mocha Sets	75
Samovar Sets	150
Punch Bowls	Rs. 200 to 270
Liquor Frames	Rs. 25 to 50
Fruit Knife Stands	Rs. 15 to 30
Cruet Frames	Rs. 15 to 90
Coloured Stoneware, Bowls, Jars, Barrels for Sugar, Marmalade, Biscuits, &c.	Rs. 12 to 22
Coffee Makers, with spirit lamp heaters	15
Wine Coolers	55
Egg Frames	Rs. 20 to [illegible]
Ice Buckets	9
Ice Tongs	4
Ice Bowls	18
Butter Dishes	Rs. 9 to 30
Claret Jugs	Rs. 30 to 60
Wine Services	Rs. 50 to 150
Hand and Table Mirrors	Rs. 9 to 200
Trays, Salvers, and Waiters	Rs. 14 to 110
Cigar Lighters	9
Fruit Stands	Rs. 15 to 500
Flower Stands	Rs. 15 to 65
Sugar Boxes	27
Ice Cream Plates	Each 5
Ash Trays	Rs. 2-8 to 6
Napkin Rings	Rs. 2 to 8
Sardine Boxes on Wheels	Rs. 20 to 30
Toast Racks	Rs. 10 to 20
Inkstands	Rs. 9 to 70
Paper Weights	Rs. 9 to 30
Prize Cups	Rs. 8 to 100
Candle Sticks with glass bell shades, per pair	Rs. 12 to 48
Table Lamps, splendidly decorated	Rs. 45 to 110
Table Call Bells	Rs. 6 to 10
Salt Cellers Glass Liners	Rs. 4 to 8
Nut Crackers	4
Collapsing Tumblers in case	5
Christening Mugs	Rs. 9 to 25
Smokers' Sets	Rs. 20 to 60
Tankards	Rs. 18 to 75
Tilting Tea kettles, with Spirit Lamp Heaters	40
Salad Bowls	Rs. 35 and 45
Ice Water Jugs, Plain or Handsomely Chased,	Rs. 45 to 95
Night Lamp Screens	Rs. 12 to 25
Toilet Services	300
Call Gongs	Rs. 15 to 13
Egg Boilers with Spirit Lamp heaters	30
Cake or Bread Trays	Rs. 25 to 65
Asparagus Service	13
Cheese Covers	20
Soup Tureens	Rs. 45 to 70
Caviare Stands	16
Vegetable Dishes	Rs. 55 to 120
Venison Dish	90
Fish do.	90
Knife Rests	Rs. 2 to 4
Spirit Flasks	Rs. 8 to 20
Spoons and Forks, per doz.	Rs. 14 to 40
Complete Table Sets of Spoons and Forks in Box	200

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS, CLOCKMAKERS, JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE. A PURE, NATURAL TONIC WINE. The Professor of Hygiene at the Faculty of Medicine says:—"No Wine can be placed above St. Raphael Wine. It is peculiarly efficacious in restoring Strength that has been lowered by Disease, and by laborious and difficult digestion."

SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP AND CO.'S EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing, and most invigorating Saline relieves Headache and Sickness, allays Febrile Symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the Stomach. It furnishes to the Blood and System generally, in an agreeable form, those natural Saline elements which are of vital importance, and positively essential to a healthy and vigorous condition.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4; Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PHENYLE! PHENYLE!! PHENYLE!!!

THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN.

Special Terms to the Trade, Medical Officers, and Municipalities on application to the Sole Agents—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

IN consequence of an acknowledged paucity of high class TRICHINOPOLY and DINDIGUL TOBACCO this season, I have ventured a new departure in Cigars, and respectfully ask attention to the special select parcel of

DUTCH CIGARS

I have just imported to meet the anticipated demand for a MILD, WELL FLAVORED Cigar, of EASY DRAUGHT and FINISHED APPEARANCE at a REASONABLE PRICE. To effect a ready introduction I am quoting these at from

Rs. 3 AND UPWARD PER 100.

The special attention of MESS PRESIDENTS and HONORARY SECRETARIES of Clubs is respectfully requested to these Cigars, which have all the character of a Genuine Havannah at a minimum of cost.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED TEAS.

For Terms apply to the

SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

YELLOW LEATHER POLISH.

A Chemical Cream for producing a permanent and brilliant Polish on all kinds of leather goods.

It is invaluable for brown leather boots and shoes, saddles, harness, military accoutrements, &c., &c.

This Preservative and Polish will be found far superior to any imported article, being specially prepared to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate.

Per Dozen, Rs. 5. Per Bottle, Annas 8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

TO SHIPS' CAPTAINS.

WHILE in PORT see that your CHRONOMETERS are ACCURATE.

CHRONOMETERS thoroughly cleaned, Compensated or rated by the finest, most exprienced practical European Assistants in India, and in the shortest possible time.

Rates supplied and perfect Accuracy Guaranteed Special terms to Shipping Companies and Agents.

MARCKS & Co., LD.
WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKERS
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, and at POONA.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
,, 49-50 Parliament Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street,
and 49-50 Parliament Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer R. RUBATTINO, CAPTAIN G. MERELLO, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on the 17th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of AGENTS of MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on THURSDAY, 26th May, 1892, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of considering the DRAFT TARIFF OF RATES for Mauritius and Coast wise business, drawn up by the Special Committee appointed for the purpose at the General Meeting held on 24th March, 1892.

All interested in the question are invited to attend.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 18th May, 1892.

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1892.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ELECTRO-PLATED CRUET FRAMES.—Best Triple Silver Plate, Cut Glass Bottles, Rs.15, 20, 25 and 30. Egg Frames, with Spoons, Rs. 30, 35, 45 and 60. Ice Pails with Servers, Rs. 18, and all other articles of plate for Table and Ornamental use at similar low prices.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

JUST RECEIVED.—PHOTOGRAPHS of the TYPES of the BRITISH ARMY and NAVY. Sizes 10 by 12 by 6 by 4. To be had at O'NEAL & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

FACSIMILE of the QUEEN'S LETTER, in which Her Majesty 'gives expression to her ' Deep sense of the Loyalty and affectionate Sympathy' shown on the occasion of the DEATH of the Duke of Clarence.—BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

JUST RECEIVED.—Few BRITISH ARMY PORTRAIT ALBUMS, decorated with 20 Military Designs, with music Rs. 35 ; without music Rs. 20.—STEFFENAUER and Co. Fort, Bombay.

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BEST LEATHER, STRONG, AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP, Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45 ; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60 ; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

MATHERAN; RUGBY HOTEL.—A few Good TENTS, PITCHED under large Trees, are available.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been staying with my Family at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL for three days, and cannot help but saying that we received every attention both from the Proprietor and Servants, and leave it well satisfied that it is one of the best conducted establishments of the kind in Bombay.—(Sd.) CHARLES DUKE, CAPTAIN.

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PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

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THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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WHITE FLANNEL SHIRTS.—Fine Twill or Plain Shrunk Saxony, with silk bands to Collar, Rs. 8-8 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

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NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 18th to 31st Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.
Bombay, 11th May, 1892.

A GENTLEMAN having considerable Literary, Business and Official experience, would be glad to devote his leisure time to the preparation or revision of all kinds of LITERARY WORK, Appeals, Addresses, Memorials, Newspaper Articles and Letters, &c., either written at first hand or revised and put into shape. STUDENTS' ESSAYS, Exercises, &c., corrected, and personal instruction given if desired. TRANSLATIONS made of FRENCH and ITALIAN correspondence, business or law papers, &c. PROOFS CORRECTED and pass through the Press. Address "WRITER," care of this Paper.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the committee of the Chamber have appointed WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 25th and 26th May, 1892, for the purpose of BALLOTTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. L. R. W. FORREST, who has obtained leave of absence up to 5th December, 1892. The Ballot-box will be open at the offices of the Chamber from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 14th May, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to to 1 P.M., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Tenders for the SUPPLY up to 800 tons of best quality MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOG TIMBER for delivery, commencing 1st June next.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipments, shewing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th May, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE FOR NERAL (MATHERAN) KHANDALA AND LONOULI.

IT is hereby notified that for the convenience of Passengers PROCEEDING to NERAL, KHANDALA and LONOULI, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will RUN from VICTORIA TERMINUS, Bombay, on SATURDAY next, the Fourteenth Instant, and on three succeeding SATURDAYS (the Twenty-First and the Twenty-Eighth instant and the Fourth June) at the following times, namely :—

		H.	M.
Leave Victoria Terminus at		15	15
„ Musjid	„	15	21
„ Byculla	„	15	29
Arrive at Neral	„	17	14
„ Khandala	„	19	9 and
„ Lonouli	„	19	25

2. First, Second and Third Class Passengers and their Luggage will be booked by this Special Train.
3. Passengers for Poona and all places beyond Lonouli will be conveyed by the Train which now leaves Victoria Terminus at 14-30 o'clock every day.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 12th May, 1892.

NOTICE.
STEAM FIRE ENGINES IN THE LONDON, MANCHESTER, AND LIVERPOOL FIRE BRIGADES.

AS some misapprehension exists respecting the MERRYWEATHER FIRE ENGINES supplied to the Metropolitan (London) Fire Brigade and the other leading English Fire Departments, Messrs. MERRYWEATHER and SONS beg to state that since the Establishment of the Metropolitan (London) Fire Brigade they have supplied 40 Steam Fire Engines, 16 of which are of their Improved "Metropolitan" Fire Brigade Type, with Fly-wheel and Crank motion. This design is generally approved by the Engineers and Firemen of the London Brigade in preference to the Engines of other makers for the following reasons :—

(1). The fire door is placed at the back, and the Engine can therefore be stoked en route to a fire, thus saving several minutes in getting to work ; whereas in the case of other Engines the fire door is at the side, and they can only be effectually stoked, when the Engine is stationary, between the wheels.
(2). The Machinery is so arranged that one man can both work the Engine, and attend to the stoking ; whereas two men are usually required with other makers' Engines.
(3). The machinery is of simpler design, and the general construction is more easily understood than other makers of Engines.
(4). The jets are more compact and solid, and generally considered to be more powerful.

The last order of the London County Council for the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was given to Merryweather and Sons.

The three leading Brigades in England (London, Liverpool, and Manchester) possess Merryweather Steam Fire Engines of a collective pumping capacity of 17,080 gallons per minute as compared with Steam Fire Engines of other makers, delivering 12,000 gallons per minute, showing a preference in favor of the Merryweather Engines of over 40 per cent.

Merryweather's Single Cylinder "Metropolitan" Pattern and Double Cylinder "Greenwich" Pattern Steam Fire Engines, as supplied to the Indian Government for Simla Palace, Dum Dum Opium Factory, Kidderpore Dockyard, Fategarh Factory, &c., as well as to the Municipalities of Calcutta, Bombay, Hyderabad, Singapore, Selangor, Rangoon, Penang, Hankow, and other Brigades in India, China, and Japan, are specially adapted for the fire protection of Municipal Areas and Government Institutions, as well as Cotton Mills and other Factories.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 : Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles ; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon ; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marston treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 49 High Holborn, LONDON.

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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

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FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
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THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

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Secretary.

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FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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SARSAPARILLA.

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It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial ; packing, As. 2 ; Dozen, Rs. 10.

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Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price ; Re. 1-4 per phial ; packing, As.2 ; Dozen, Rs. 12.

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Surat City Press Company, 2 p.m.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 10 a.m.

Postal Notice.—Mails for China and Australia, per s.s. Singapore, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a. m., on Thursday, the 19th inst.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The string band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday, the 23rd instant.

A Correction.—Through a clerical error in our account of the "Reception of the Archbishop of Bombay at St. Joseph's Chapel, Grant Road," we published in our Monday's issue that Rev. Fr. Almeida and Mrs. Angela DeGa, played on violins, whereas two Tamilian youths had executed that part.

East Indian Association.—On Sunday, the 22nd instant, there will be held at Matunga, at the Sir Dinshaw Petit Hall, which Sir Dinshaw has kindly lent for the occasion, the anniversary meeting of the above Association, to be followed by a social gathering.

A Run-away Wife.—Shaik Hoosein Shaik Cassum, a havaldar in the Marine Battalion, has made a report to the police that during his absence from home, on the 16th instant, his wife, named Ameena, aged 20 years, ran away from his house, taking with her property, valued at Rs. 35.

Enticed away and robbed—Hajee Abdool Razak, living at Surti Moholla, reported to the police, that on Monday evening, whilst his son, about 5 years of age, was on his way home from his shop, at Grant Road, some one enticed away the boy, and robbed him of silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 10.

Fire at Haines Road.—Shortly after 11 o'clock, on Monday night, a fire broke out in stacks of hay stored in the rooms of a chawl, at Haines Road. An alarm was immediately raised and the manual engine of the Ripon Mill was brought on the scene and was used until the fire-engine from Byculla arrived and began to play upon the flames. The fire was extinguished within an hour. Eight rooms were burnt down by the fire. The damage is estimated at Rs. 700. The fire is attributed to a spark, which fell on the hay from a fire-place in the adjoining room, occupied by an old woman.

A Bicycle Ride to Poona.—Notwithstanding the heat of the weather the first records of a ride from Bombay to Poona was not allowed to stand long. On Saturday afternoon at 4-30, Mr. Summers, a member of the Bombay Cycling Club, started on the same journey, and after many adventures, such as being surrounded by monkeys whilst resting on the Ghauts, reached Poona, one hour and five minutes earlier than his fellow-member Mr. Derry. The actual riding time was 10 hours 20 minutes, full time 13 hours 15 minutes. This is remarkably good riding, considering the time of the year. It should be remembered that after the rider had raced 71 miles he had to walk with his machine (a rigid condition in this special ride) up a ghaut practically equal to Matheran Hill, and then ride another 44 miles. Summers was well provided with food, but had no pace-makers or darkness for a great part of the journey.

A False Charge.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Yesoo Rutna, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having, on Saturday last, stolen gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 11, from the person of Kassee, a Hindu girl, about 7 years of age. It appeared that the accused and the girl's father Hurry Bhow were related to each other. The complainant alleged that, on Saturday evening, whilst his daughter was going along the Dadar Road, the accused met her and robbed her of the ornaments. The matter was reported to the police, who, on enquiry, ascertained that the charge was false and maliciously brought to harass and annoy the accused. The complainant had disposed of several ornaments given to her daughter by her mother-in-law and to account for their disappearance he had preferred the present charge against the accused. The Magistrate acquitted the accused, and sentenced the complainant to pay a fine of Rs. 10, and ordered that the fine, if paid, be handed over to the accused as compensation for the wrong done to him by the complainant's preferring a false charge against him.

Suicide of a Hindu.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Beharee Doobree, a Hindu, living at Upper Mahim. About six weeks ago, the deceased received a letter from his father from his native country, stating that his wife had deserted him and gone to live with another man. This news made the deceased despondent. He asked his son Mackoo to turn out his wife, but Mackoo refused to do so, and left his father's house. The deceased was turned out of his caste for the misconduct of his wife. On Sunday last, Mackoo having received information to the effect that his father had not gone to his work and his doors were closed from inside, went to his father's house and forced open the door. He went inside, and on lighting a lamp he found that the deceased was lying on a cot with his throat cut. On seeing his son, the deceased rushed at him with a knife and attempted to stab him, but before he could do so, Mackoo realised the danger and managed to escape. A policeman came on the scene and snatched away the knife from the hands of the deceased, who was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where his wound was dressed, but he did not rally, and died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A dishonest Servant and his Accomplice.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Roger Francis DeSouza and Joseph Maria Fernandes were charged, by Inspector Saunderson, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having on Saturday last, stolen a box, containing Rs. 110 in currency notes and cash, the property of his master Moniz, living at Mazagon. The first accused was employed by the complainant as a cook about a month ago. On Saturday last the complainant went to Bandora, leaving the house in charge of the accused DeSouza. During his absence the second accused went to visit DeSouza, who was persuaded by his friend to rob his master's cash-box and run away. On his return home the complainant found the door of his room locked from outside. He forced open the door, and on examining his cupboard he discovered that the cash-box was missing. His suspicion fell on De'Souza, and he reported the matter to the police, who, on enquiry, found the accused went to Belvedere Hill, and there they forced open the cash-box, and after extracting the contents they buried the box under the ground, and went to a liquor-shop, where they spent some money. They then went to a boarding-house, kept by a Irani, and handed over Rs. 92 to the boardinghouse-keeper for safe custody. The police arrested the accused and recovered the money from the Irani. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced the first to undergo twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and the second nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

An Incorrigible Pick-Pocket.—Before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Condia Rama, aged fourteen years, was charged by Inspector Stanford with having in his possession wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 5, for which he could not give a satisfactory account. The prosecuting officer stated that the prisoner had been the pupil of Ballia Gunputt, one of the three murderers of the mendicant Lallia, and had picked the pocket of a Christian on the 27th ultimo, whilst he was bargaining with a mangoe seller. The purse contained three notes of Rs. 10 each and Rs. 6-8 in cash. The major portion of this money was concealed by the youth, and in the distribution of the rest a dispute arose between the unfortunate man Lallia and his associates. Condia subsequently travelled to Poona on a visit to his brother and lavishly spent the money in presents. His person was well known to the Poona police from his reputation as a pick-pocket, for which offence he had been committed to jail for two years. After the murder on the Esplanade Road a native policeman was put upon the track of the lad. These circumstances led to the present prosecution, and when questioned by the Magistrate regarding the possession of the articles, Condia replied that he had bought them from his savings accumulated during his service with Gungaram Wania. This assertion was not borne out by the witness Gungaram. His Worship convicted him of the charge, sentenced him to one day's imprisonment, and sent him to the Reformatory for five years.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Service will be held on board the s. s. "Assuwa" in the Victoria Dock this evenig at 7-30 p.m. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Daily News* of the 29th ult. states that Mr. Montagu Williams is in a condition that gives the gravest anxiety to his medical attendants and his family. He is under treatment at his house at Ramsgate.

Madame Nordica met on Tuesday, 26th ultimo, with a slight carriage accident. Her brougham was run into by another vehicle, and she was much bruised and shaken. By the advice of her doctors she has cancelled her concert engagements for the next few days, in order to go into the country for a brief rest.

An unexpected result was the outcome of the first occasion of the voting of the women of Bloomington, Illinois. The female candidate for the School Board was defeated, and the "petticoat regime," as it was called, of the public schools was overthrown, there having been only two male teachers in a total of eighty. It is expected that the women voters will read just matters with an equal balance of male and female teachers, and the school marms are anticipating the change with some dismay.

London has had its share of great theatre fires; but happily in recent years there has been nothing with us to compare with the mischief done by the great fire in Philadelphia to neighbouring property. It was not so in the old days before steam fire engines and efficient fire brigades. Thus, by the destruction of Old Drury-lane Theatre in 1672, sixty houses, besides the theatre itself, were totally destroyed, and probably ten times that number of persons rendered homeless. At the fire at Astley's in 1803, forty neighbouring houses were destroyed, and at another fire on the same spot in 1841, twenty-three houses were burnt, together with the adjacent stables and menageries, in which horses, zebras, and other animals were burned to death. The panic-stricken fight and narrow escapes of the performers and employes reported from Philadelphia are also rare events in the history of English theatre fires.

Now that women are taking more and more to riding safety bicycles, the vexed question of feminine-cycling costume becomes increasingly important. In France they dress very much like the men, that is to say in tunics and cloth knickerbockers, or knee breeches, the chief difference between a man and woman awheel being in the rather longer cut of the lady's tunic. In America the dress is much the same as in England, although there also there has been much discussion on the subject. A Cincinnati paper recently offered a prize for the most convenient and becoming lady cyclist's costume. The costume which won the prize consists of a divided dress skirt supported from the shoulders by suspenders; a light silk blouse, held in position at the waist by a rubber band inserted in the lower edge; a Windsor tie at the neck; a jacket of the same material as the dress skirt, cloth or flannel, and suitable material in black, grey, navy blue or brown; a yachting cap and gauntlet gloves; and for underwear a "union suit."

Perhaps the most remarkable instance in the case of theatre fires in Paris, is that of the destruction of the Paris Opera House, of June 8, 1781. On that terrible night it is recorded that "an ill-timed and unseasonable fit of modesty imperilled the life of Mdlle. Guimard." Almost without clothes in the room where she changed her toilet, she did not dare to leave, and was on the point of being suffocated, when a machinist had sufficient presence of mind to roll her up in the curtains and carry her out. Beaupre, the singer, killed himself jumping from the third floor. "Huart, a vigorous dancer and a tall man, having only two floors to jump, made towards the roof of a shop, slid into the Cour des Fontaines, and fell on his feet without hurting himself. Chalon, a violinist, remained behind a few steps, and the wing of a slamming door shut in front of him. He made vain efforts to open it, but the pressure of air glued and fixed the wing to its frame. Luckily the door joined badly at the bottom, and the musician stripped off all his clothes, and, lying down on his face and hands, compressed himself like a cat or a lizard, passed as from a flatting mill, and managed to squeeze himself under the door, leaving on it the skin of the muscles of his back; and several powerful machinists pulled him from the other side. Chalon recovered, but it is said that for the rest of his life he could not make the slightest bow. Stiff as an Egyptian statue, he saluted with his hand."

Letters from Homburg-les-Bains describe the preparations which are being made to receive the many distinguished visitors expected this season. The Empress Frederick, with Princess Margarethe, as well as a large number of the English aristocracy, have already announced their visit. Amongst others may be mentioned Sir Edward and Lady Malet and the Duke and Duchess of Bedford. Princess Bismarck has engaged her old quarters for the season, and the Prince of Wales may possibly follow later on.

A man has stolen a house in Paris—that is to say, not merely the contents but the house itself. The fact of the case came out at a sitting of the Municipal Council at the Hotel de Ville. M. Gamard, one of the members of a committee, was addressing the meeting with the object of obtaining a credit for the purchase of some land adjoining a house belonging to the Municipality at the corner of the Rue des Annelets and the Passage de l'Encheval. Hereupon another member, M. Grebauval, said he would like to ask the Director of Works what might seem an odd question. Was the house still in existence? "Of course it is," was the reply of the Director. "Well," said M. Grebauval, amidst loud laughter, "I live in the neighbourhood, and I can certify that this morning the house was no longer there." Subsequently an explanation was given of this mysterious disappearance. The tenant had been pressed by the Municipality to pay his rent, which was greatly overdue; but instead of doing so, he went and removed the house piecemeal and reconstructed it on an eligible plot of land he had secured. "This is the sort of thing one would expect to happen in Texas," said one of the councillors. The joke was considered to be so good that there was an evident disposition not to be hard on the culprit. It was explained that the Municipality really did not want the house, and that they only bought it in order to acquire the land on which it stood. In all probability, therefore, the house-thief will be left in undisturbed possession of his ill-gotten bricks and mortar.

Mr. Charles Wyndham writes: "Judging from the expressions used in the preliminary notices of the play to be produced at the Criterion, a mistaken impression would seem to prevail that what I propose to present to the public is neither more nor less than a faithful version on the 'Demi Monde.' I am confident that you will permit me to protest against the error involved. It is obvious that the brilliant social philosophy of Dumas' famous play is a native growth, wholly incapable of transplantation to English soil. It would be as difficult to reproduce in our language the incisive and epigrammatic vigour of the original dialogue as it would be unbecoming to present to our audiences the types and material to which it is applied. Accordingly, in the forthcoming production at the Criterion, only the dramatic situations of the French play are utilised. No attempt is made either to rival the perfection of its literary form or to portray that peculiar social stratum which, as then existing in Paris, provided Dumas with both subject and title. Having said so much, I may confidently appeal to the fairness of the critical public to judge 'Fringe of Society' upon its own merits or demerits, and not from any preconceived ideas of what it ought to be."

The Duke of Westminster has contributed another £100 towards the building of the Manchester Crematorium. An effort is being made to open it free from debt. The scheme includes a lodge, the ornamental laying out of the grounds, and an organ, and the total cost is expected to reach £7,750 towards which a sum of about £5,000 has already been subscribed. It is expected that the Crematorium will be ready for use not later than July next.

THE NEW EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL AT ADEN.

The New European General Hospital, Steamer Point, Aden, was opened, on Monday, the 2nd instant, by Brigadier-General J. Jopp, the Political Resident, in the presence of the following ladies and gentlemen who had been invited to witness the ceremony:—Colonel Stace, C.B., Captain and Mrs. O'Donel, Captain Whyte, Count and Countess de Courte, Consul-General and Mrs. Cecchi, Captain Phillipps, A.A.G., Colonel Smythe and officers, Royal Artillery, Major and Mrs. Rigg, Captain Cross, R.N., and officers H.M.S. Cossack, Captain Gray, R.N., and officers H.M.S. Pigeon, Major Roberts and officers, the "King's" Regiment, Colonel Carruthers and officers, 16th Bombay Regiment, Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Burnett, P.M.O., and officers Medical Staff, Rev. Leigh-Lye, Mr. and Mrs. Chevallier, Captain Kerrich, R.A., Captain Bryant, R.A., Captain and Mrs. Seymour, Captain and Mrs. Elliott, Major Barclay, Lieutenant Nicholson, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Captain Domvile, Captain Baddaley, R.E., Major Davidson, R.E., Captain and Mrs. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, Lieutenant Carmichael, R.E., Captain Bishop, I.M., Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Child, Mr. and Mrs. Parsak, Mons. and Madame Riez, Mons. and Madame Bardey, Mr. and Mrs. Saliba, Mr. and Mrs. Bargarella, the officers Eastern Telegraph Company, Captain and Mrs. Beaumont, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Carey, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Eckart, Mr. and Mrs. Benford, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Paolo, Mr. and Mrs. Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Noel, Mr. and Mrs. Greensmith, Mr., Mrs., and Misses de Costa, Captain Weighell and officers s.s. Siam, Captain Franks, s.s. Java, and Messrs. Muir, Jardine, Parkinson, Moore, Schmuck, Bonenkhest, Lakussiere, Ch. Lakussmer, Nalin, Whitlow, McConkie, McClumpha, Craig, Jolly, Snell, Scott, Burgarella, Fœdona Fivera, Bienenfeld, Aesperais, Gentili, Mackenzie, Kuck Mansfield, Fank, Linierato, Mouseaga, Kynakidis, Andriadis, Morasti, Alema, Matzuki, Benghiat, Delhorgo, Muncherjee Rustomjee, Mahomed Salah, Cranfield, Cowasjee Dinshaw, Rustomjee Dorabjee Dinshaw, Pallonjee Dinshaw, Dinshaw Cowasjee, Dinshaw Hormusjee, Bhicajee Cowasjee, Adamally Sultanally, Eduljee Maneckjee, Abdul Karim Fatteh Mahomed, Abdool Lutif Abdool Ghunny, Janmahomed Moosa, Soolimen Tarmahomed, Haji Zackaria Ahmed, Hajibhoy Laljee, Datoobhoy Dossa, Bumir Manahem Messa, Salem Menahem Messa, Dadabhoy Allana Munji, Ludha Ebrahim, Sayed Taha Safee, Hajee Mahomed Balacksha, Salleh Mahomed Balacksha, Sayed Mahomed Balfuzee, Virchand Amirchand, Dhanraj Hunraj, Megji Permanand, Ameer Chand Dhuramsee, Herji Veersi, Abdoola Hussonally, Jafferally Hussonally, Mahomed Salley Japha, Merwanjee Cowasjee Shaporjee, Abraham, Namhoy, Chintram Huthchand.

The Political Resident, accompanied by Mrs. Jopp, Miss Mennie, and Captain Mennie, A.-D.-C., arrived punctually at 6 p.m., the hour fixed for the opening. Having taken their places, Dr. Monks, the officer in charge of the institution, said:—

"General Jopp, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The building in which we are assembled and its annexes, forming the New European General Hospital, were handed over to me last Saturday by the Executive Engineer of the District, the work of construction being practically completed. All of you who are acquainted with the wretched hovel in the Crescent that has served so many years, some thirty-two in all, for the treatment of the sick of the European civil population and the shipping can easily understand the great pleasure it gave me to receive charge of an establishment of this sort. Being anxious that the new hospital should commence its career under the happiest auspices, I was particularly pleased when the Political Resident decided on having a public opening. As this is the purpose for which he and Mrs. Jopp have come here to-day, and for which we are present, I will, without further prelude, ask the Political Resident to declare this institution open and ready for occupation from this date."

Brigadier-General Jopp rose and said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have to congratulate Dr. Monks on having at last obtained an institution that is fully worthy of the beneficent purposes for which all such institutions are intended. From my first arrival in Aden it has been a pain to me to witness the very inferior and unsuitable accommodation provided for such Europeans of the civil community as required the services of a hospital. The returns show that some one hundred-and-forty Europeans have been treated annually in the building in Tawahi, but I understand from the medical officer in charge that this figure represents only a portion of the cases that should have been admitted to the institution, but which, from the causes I have mentioned, had to be treated in private residences or in hotels. Many sick persons arriving in vessels and desiring admission to a hospital have been obliged, or preferred, after seeing the building serving as such, to continue their voyage under circumstances prejudicial to their recovery, and often to the health of their fellow-travellers. This is not to be wondered at, seeing the condition of the building in question, which had become totally unfit for sheltering Europeans in a state of sickness. No doubt at the time of its installation, some thirty-two years ago, it was found to be as great an advance on previously existing arrangements as this, and the surrounding structures are an improvement upon it. It was a fortunate coincedence that the year which saw the inauguration of dredging operations in the harbour a measure calculated to be followed by a great increase in the floating and stationary European population of the place, should have witnessed the commencement of these buildings, and it is satisfactory to find that the improvement in arrangements for the sick keeps pace with the general progress of the dependency. My predecessors were by no means blind to the deficiencies of the old hospital, long condemned by them, but circumstances over which they had no control, principally of finance, prevented almost up to the time of my arrival, their recommendations for improved provision for the sick being entertained. The representations of Dr. Monks on his taking over charge in 1889 became so pressing, that General Hogg took the matter up very warmly, and a fortunate combination of circumstances soon gave him an opportunity of attaining his own wishes on the subject, as well as those of the medical officer. This was the appointment of Lord Harris to the Governorship of Bombay, and the sojourn here of his Excellency for a week on his way out to take up the reins of his government. Lord Harris was shown over the hospital at Tawahi. Its dilapidated and wretched condition appealed so eloquently to him, that one of the first acts of H. E.'s Council was to sanction the construction of the very fine New European General Hospital which I have the pleasure to declare open to-day, to which I wish a prosperous career, and which, I trust, may prove a comfort and benefit to all that may seek medical aid within its walls. There is no class of the community, men, women, or children, afloat or ashore, and no ailment for which provision has not been made here, on a small scale it is true, but still, sufficient to meet what we know from experience to be the wants of the place in this respect. The institution which you are invited to inspect afterwards consists of the following group of buildings:—The men's hospital, a pavilion for women and children, a pavilion for mental cases, an observation hospital, a native hospital and quarters for the staff and servants, each in a separate building. The apartment in which we are assembled is a part of the main building, which contains besides this male ward (intended for eight beds under ordinary circumstances), a ward for officers with two beds, on this floor, and on the ground floor, a men's ward for four beds, an office and examination room, a dispensary, a store-room, and a library. The latter is a new feature, and will, no doubt, form a welcome addition to the institution enabling patients who are not ill enough to be confined to their beds (and such form a large proportion of all hospital cases) to escape from the wards and indulge in harmless amusements and recreation without troubling in any way those more seriously ill. The institution already possesses the nucleus of a very good library and I am sure Dr. Monks will feel grateful for any books, papers, and periodicals that may be sent for the use of this room. The pavilion for women and children stands apart, and provides separate and complete accommodation for four patients. The want of this building has been keenly felt, as it has continually happened, owing to the absence of all provisions of this nature in the old hospital, that sick ladies and children could not be landed from vessels touching at the port. It occasionally happens that a case of mental disease requires to be landed from the shipping. It will be a satisfaction to the agents of steamship companies to know that arrangements now exist for removing such cases from their vessels without detriment to the unfortunate sufferers for whom a separate building has been erected here. The "observation ward" is intended for the isolation of cases of a suspicious nature before removal to the special hospitals situated elsewhere, or to the general wards, as may be necessary. To prevent any misconception I think it desirable to state that no cases of a dangerously infectious nature will be treated in this institution, ample arrangements existing for their accommodation in other places. There is also a separate building for native patients too ill to support the fatigue of being transported to the civil hospital in Camp. Three sets of quarters have been erected for the staff, and two for the servants. It will surprise many to hear that so much has been compressed into the space available on this hill. Great credit is due to Captain Onslow, our late Executive Engineer, and the officers serving under him, for the skill with which they contrived to place the buildings; as well as gratitude for the heartiness with which they entered into the work (in spite of the heavy demands on their time from other quarters), as soon as the necessary funds were placed in their hands. The question of a site for the hospital was one which engaged the attention of the authorities for a long time, for in the expansion of the Dependency there are many pressing claims on the part of government and the public for every piece of ground still unoccupied and capable of being utilized for building purposes. I think this hill about the best that could have been selected for a hospital. It offers an elevated position close to the sea, fully exposed to both monsoon winds, and conveniently situated as regards the town and shipping. On looking out from the spacious verandahs that surround us you will agree with me that there is no finer view to be had in Aden. We know that not one of the least useful remedies in the treatment of the sick is pleasant surroundings and a cheerful outlook. To enhance these natural advantages of situation Dr. Monks has started a library fund, which contains already over Rs. 500 derived from two very successful concerts organized last cold weather by some charitable ladies of the station. This fund will be devoted to the purchase of plants, pictures, books, papers, games, and, in fact, of everything that can in any way serve to relieve the tedium and dullness of hospital life. There is only one objection to the site, and that is as regards the convenience of out-patients. The total number of such patients treated in the past official year was 3,747, or an average of 47 daily—figures which clearly show the usefulness of the dispensary work in connection with the hospital. It might be feared that the greater distance from the bazaar may cause a falling off in this attendance, the inhabitants being so long accustomed to have medical aid supplied almost at their doors. The distance, however, is only about 600 yards, and this should not deter persons suffering from trivial ailments walking to the dispensary. A dooly will, as hitherto, be available for serious cases. The total cost of the new building is in round numbers Rs.1,20,000, of which sum Rs. 20,000 has been contributed by the Aden Port Trust representing the shipping interest, and Rs. 20,000 by the Admiralty on account of Naval patients, for whom this ward is particularly intended. It would be impossible to find cooler, airier, or more cheerful quarters. I trust Captain Cross, the Senior Naval Officer, will be able to report satisfactorily on the manner in which the amount contributed by the Admiralty has been expended. The balance has been provided by the Government of Bombay, who in addition will have to defray all charges connected with the maintenance of the institution, such as medical attendance, food, medicines, clothing, bedding, &c. The yearly expenditure incurred on account of the hospital amounts in round numbers to Rs. 15,000, Against this is to be placed a sum of approximately Rs. 3,500 received from in-patients, who are charged at the rate of Re. 1-8 and Rs. 3 daily according to accommodation. In future it will be possible for anybody, man or woman, paying the larger sum, to obtain the same privacy as in a private house. The smaller charge is intended for those using the general wards. The dispensary is free to all. The necessity of a nursing staff has been urged upon me, and it is one I shall not lose sight of as it is my desire that the institution should be complete in every respect. It is impossible to exaggerate the blessings of a really good hospital, and it is, as I said before, a matter of great congratulation that the station has been provided with an establishment capable of affording every comfort that the sick can require. I shall now ask the Rev. Leigh-Lye to read a prayer, after which the hospital will begin its career, which I hope may be one of great usefulness and good."

Dr. Monks said:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg to return thanks to the Political Resident for having spared the time to hold this ceremony in connection with the opening of the new hospital, and to Mrs. Jopp for having honored us with her presence on this occasion. In doing so they show the great interest they take not only in this institution, but in everything connected with the sick, whose comfort and well-being it is, as I know from experience, their constant effort to promote. I must also thank the officers of the Military Works Department for the great courtesy they extended to me during the construction of the hospital. After the general plan of the buildings had been decided upon, many points of detail remained to be settled by them, and whenever the convenience or interest of patients was concerned they invariably acted on the suggestions I was permitted to offer."

The company subsequently passed the evening in viewing the buildings and listening to the band of the 16th Bombay Infantry, which was kindly permitted by Colonel Carruthers and officers of the regiment to play on the occasion.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Congo, 1,801 tons, Captain B. H. Rogers, cleared yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

The s. s. Eastry, 1,924 tons, Captain E. Wattley, cleared yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

The s s Maple Branch, 1,734 tons, Captain A Anderson, cleared yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

The s s Acanthus, 1,873 tons, Captain T C Saunders, cleared yesterday for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo.

The ss Hounslow, 1,798 tons, Captain W Norman, cleared yesterday for Odessa, with a general cargo, and 3 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain J T Lewis, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain H. P. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, via Karachi, with a general cargo, and one cabin passenger.

The s s Adventure, 1,327 tons, Captain R Newton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Blythe, with a cargo of 2,246 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs K. Nixon and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain Sinclair, Mr. Kasher, and 389 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Brig-Surgn Lt Col A Barry, Mr E Miller, Lt A F Burne, Asstt Surgn Peroshaw P Moolan, and 77 deck.

The following is a list of passengers per Italian steamer R. Rubattino, Captain G. Merello, arrived on the 17th instant:—From Genoa.—M. Wynschenk and one friend, Mr and Mrs. H. P. Teld, Rev. H. C. B. Foyster, Captain Foster, Mr. A. H. Thomson, Mr. K. Nottrott, Mr. B. Morlini and 2 friends. From Port Said.—Mr. M. Elio.—From Suez.—3 deck passengers.—From Aden.—Mr. R. Bianchi and 3 friends, and 51 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	R. Rubattino (s)	Merello	Genoa, April 25.
	Madura (s)	Jones	London, &c.
	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi, May 14.
	Adventure (s)	Newton	Blythe.
	R. I. M. S. Plassy	Gunn	England.
	R. I. M. S. Assaye	Langdon	England.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Bisagno (s)	Bacarini	China.
	Naderi (s)	McAllister	Jedda, &c.
	Eastry (s)	Wattley	Havre.
	Congo (s)	Rogers	Hull.
	Byculla (s)	Lewis	Rangoon, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Hounslow, Norman, for Odessa.
„ Acanthus, Saunders, for Trieste and Venice.
„ Maple Branch, Anderson, for Liverpool.
„ Kapurthala, Livingstone, for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Cathay, for China, &c.
„ Rheinfels, for Hamburg and Bremen.
„ White Cross, for Antwerp, Dunkirk, &c.
„ Kohinur, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVAL.
12 Khandalla s ...... Rickford ...... Bombay, April 16.

MADRAS.

May. ARRIVALS.
14 Clan Sinclair s .... Glasgow.
Palitana s .... Negapatam.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To
ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
A					
2	Benwell Tower	Purse	Cardiff		
17	Cossack H. M's	Cross	Bombay	6	Somali Coast
23	Pigeon H. M's	Gray	Perim		
26	Cheang Chew	Webb	Jeddah	4	Singapore.
29	Ziga-Zig	Burtow	Red Sea Ports	2	Red Sea Ports.
30	Africa	Shephord	Zanzibar	3	Bombay.
1	Java	Franks	Bombay		London.
	Meyun	Wilson	Somali coast		Somali coast.
2	Naderi	McAllister	Jeddah	2	Bombay.
	Oriental	Stewart	London		Sydney.
	Baghdadi	Hudson	Newcastle	5	Persian Gulf.
	Abcona	Ayers	Coconada	2	London.
	Bengni	Barratt	London		Calcutta.
3	Assayeh M's	Langdon	Portsmouth	9	Bombay.
	Plassey H M's	Gunn	Portsmouth		Bombay.
4	Jacob Christensen	Arpsan	Moulmein	4	Port Said F O
	Mecca	Avern	London	5	Zanzibar.
	Palestina	DeNegri	Mussowa	4	Mussowa.
	Sutherland	Proud	Alexandria		
	Amunat Rehman (Barque)	Nakhoda	Alpai		
5	Moldava	Clark	Saigon	5	Port Said F O
	Terra	Petersen	Barry		
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	7	Hodeida.
	Madura	Jones	London	5	Bombay
	Arcadia	Andrews	Syuney	6	London.
6	Almora	Ingram	Bombay		London.
	Assam	Brown	Bombay		
	Chusan	Thompson	Calcutta	6	London.
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.	8	Somali coast.
	Port Darwin.	Morgan	Calcutta	10	Jeddah.
	Lucina	Graig	Bombay	6	Hull.
	Dimtri Donskoy (R Frigate)	Hessen	Suez	10	Colombo.
	Habsburg	Schmoulder	Bremen	7	Australia.
7	Imperatrix	Egger	Bombay		Trieste.
	Normania	Humprie	Colombo		Suez.
	Moness	Boyle	Akyab		Port Said F O
	Berenice	Merca	Bombay		Trieste.
8	Cousins Arbib	Toppin	Java	9	Port Said F O
	Meyun	Wilson	Somali coast.		
9	Mozambique	Mendes	Lisboa	9	Zanzibar.
	Salazie	Boulard	China		Marseilles.
	Pie-ho	Trocme	Zanzibar		Marseilles
10	Domenico Balduino	Cruciani	Bombay	10	Genoa.

Aden, 10th May 1892.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 17.

From Liverpool.

City of Edinburgh s—4 cases tin toys, E Kadurbhoy.
Roumania s—23 cases trunks, H M Abba; 12 cases tobacco, E Mamedally and Co; 6 cases umbrellas, Finlay, Muir and Co; 5 cases tobacco, Hormusjee Aderjee.
Kirby Hall s—108 cases empty soda bottles, &c, Treacher and Co.

From London.

Chyebassa s—3 cases biscuits, A Essajee; 7 cases medicine and provisions, V Bhicka and Co; 31 packages printing paper, and 3 cases printing ink, G Shrikrishnadas; 10 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co; 80 kegs paint, G Gulamhoosein; 50 drums turpentine and 130 packages paints, T F Bengalee; 534 packages paints, 100 drums turpentine, 10 cases varnish and 30 firkins redochre, M A Hoosein.

From Hamburg.

Congo s—4 cases China toys, M Joosub.
Rheinfels—7 cases saline glass, H Roopajee.

From Christiania.

Urbino s—21 bales brown paper, A Abdoolally.

From Antwerp.

Rheinfels s—10 bales tissue paper, M A M Shurufally.
Rheinfels s—53 cases glass ware, &c. G Poonja.

From Hull.

Congo s—14 cases glass ware, R Cassum.

From Trieste.

Melpomene s—5 bales writing paper, M Vithuldas.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 17.

For Liverpool.

City of Edinburgh s—82 cwts coir yarn, and 50 cwts coir ropes, L Maneckchund; 5,002 cwts myrabolloms, Beyts Craig and Co; 100 bales hemp, J Dewjee; 55 bales wool, D Nagjee; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.
Lanark s—100 bales cotton fly, M Damjee; 470 bales cotton, and twist waste, Owen and Okell; 400 bales twist waste, and 252 bales rags, E Buttlerworth and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.
Kirby Hall s—6,000 cwts wheat, Ewarth Latham and Co; 15,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 116 cwts coir yarn, T Lowjee; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.
Maple Branch s—2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

For London.

Pekin s—12 bales carpets, M Gulamhoosen; 140 bales hides, Owen and Okell; 450 cwts coir yarn, J Laljee; 20 cases tea, Wilmot and Co; 19 cwts aloes, M Fakirbhoy; 25 cases bristles and 7 bales skins, Beier and Katz; 23 bales skins, C Jooma and Co; 10 cwts fishmows, V Heerjee; 15 bales skins, Pestanjee Eduljee; 13 cwts gum and ½ cwts toruoise shell, B Purshotum; 4½ cwts olibonum, and 3 cases cardamom seeds, M Cassom and Co; 87 cwts gum, Jetha Malsee.

For Hull.

Albion s—9,900 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 3,033 cwts wheat, Soundy and Co.
Larnaca s—2,000 cwts wheat, D Nanjee and Co.

For Hamburg.

Germania s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Chyebassa s—400 cwts myrabollams, Otto Martin.
Edenbridge s—50 cwts gum, Otto Martin; 6,333 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 333 bales cotton, Pier de Saone and Co; 240 cwts gingellyseed, R Kaderbhoy.
Rheinfels s—9 cwts gum, and 1 bale carpets, M Ostermayer and Co; 480 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsey; 300 cwts myrabollams, and 100 cwts rapeseed, Otto Martin; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 970 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 2053 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 220 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 880 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 835 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co; 3,440 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts bone-meal, R Kaderbhoy.

For Bremen.

Rheinfels s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Antwerp.

Jonia s—10,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 500 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co; 33 cwts gum, Otto Martin; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 100 bales aloe fibre, and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Tyabjee and Co; 400 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.
Ataka s—10,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co; 64 bales cotton fly, Owen and Okell; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,055 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell Co; 372 cwts wheat, and 903 cwts poppyseed, E D Sasson and Co.

For Marseilles.

Asama s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Beyts Craig and Co; 3,388 cwts castorseed 8,050 cwts groundnuts, and 1,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 3,001 cwts castorseed, F L Batlibai and Co.
Arab s—784 cwts mustersecd 2,030 cwts castorseed, and 6,000 cwts gingelly, N Khairaz and Co.

For Genoa.

Arab s—220 tons bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy; 6,000 cwts wheat, and 350 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton Lyon and Co; 1,150 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 275 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, and 7,630 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Odessa.

Hounslow s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Trieste.

Acanthus s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Calcutta.

Culna s—100 bales cotton, Phiroz C Sethna.

For Hongkong.

Nizam s—286 cwts sharkfins, M H E Ellias; 10 cwts fishmaws, M Framjee; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 67 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 21 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 122 cwts olibanum, M Cassom and Co; 50 bales twist, S E Sassoon.
Cathay s—3½ cwts ivory and 7 cwts genda horns, C Ebram and Co; 1 case gold stone, C Jamsetjee; 50 bales twist Tata and Co; 84 cases opium, P and Co; 12 cases opium, B and P S N Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The following Army Order by the Commander-in-Chief was issued yesterday from the Adjutant-General's Office, Poona:—

The following General Order by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India is republished:—

Head-Quarters, Simla, 9th May.

Tuesday, the 24 May 1892, having been fixed for the celebration of the Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, Royal Salutes will be fired at all military stations; the artillery firing 11 guns before the first round, and 10 before each of the other two rounds of the 'Feu-de-joie.'

ARRIVALS.—May 14.

Barnard, Lt, Bengal, 4th Lancers, H. C., on language leave, from Secunderabad
Hall, Surgn-Capt Ms, on leave from Madras.
Oakes, 2nd Lt, Durham L I., to join, from England

May 16.

Edwardes, 2nd Lt, Bo, Oxford L. I., to join, from England
Yeld, Surgn-Major, Bengal, I M S, from furlough, from England
Wayan, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R Sussex Regt, on transfer, from Dublin

May 17.

Barey, Brig-Surn Bo, I. M. S., to join from Poona
Foster, Capt, Bengal, R. A; to join, from England
Sinclair, Capt, Bo, 1st Beloach, on leave, from Karachi

DEPARTURES.—May 13.

Montgomery, Capt, Bo, Marine Batta on leave, from Mahableshwar

May 16.

Salmon, Lt-Col, Bengal, 3rd Infy, H. C., to rejoin, to Hingoli

May 17.

Hore, Lt-Col, 20th Bo Infy, on furlough, from England
Paley, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st Rifle Brigade, to Raniket.
Gough, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st Rifle Brigade, to join, to Raniket.
Brown, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Battn Wilts Regt, to join, to Jhansi
James, 2nd Lt, Bengal, K O S Bord; to join to Mean Meer
Wayan, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R Sussex Regt, on transfer, to Ferozepore
Oakes, 2nd Lt, Bo, Durham L. I, to join, to Mhow
Gage, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 7th Dran Gds, to join, to Muttra
Sparrow 2nd Lt, Bengal, 7th Dran Gds, to Muttra
Poole, Lt, Bengal, R A, to join, to Jutegh
Margesson, 2nd Lt, Bengal, S W Borderers, to join, to Allahabad

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 18th May 1892.

I Extract from General Orders:—No. 248.—Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Captain R. G. Watton is permitted to resign his Commission.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. P. BAIRD, Captain,
and Acting Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr J W Muir, Dist and Sess Judge, Mainpuri, privilege leave for 2 months and 5 days on full salary and for 16 days on half salary, from date on which he is relieved by Mr H W W Reynolds.

Col F M Newbery, Dist and Sess Judge, Lucknow, on completion of the special duty on which he is employed, privilege leave for 46 days.

Surg-Maj P J Freyer, M D, Civil Surg, Moradabad, furlough in India for 20 months.

Mr P J White, Depy Commr, Sultanpur, furlough out of India for 5½ months.

Mr W H O'N Segrave, Dist Supdt of Police, Basti, privilege leave for 1 month.

Mr H W W Reynolds, Judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, on return from leave, to officiate as Dist and Sess Judge, Mainpuri, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J W Muir.

Surg-Maj E Mair, Supdt, Central Prison, Bareilly, to officiate as Insptr-Genl of Prisons, N-W P and Oudh, from date of taking charge, until further orders.

Mr F W Porter, Insptr-Genl of Police, N-W P and Oudh, to hold charge of the office of Insptr-Genl of Prisons, N-W P and Oudh, in addition to his own duties, from the date of taking charge until relieved by Surg-Maj E Mair.

Surg-Maj E S Brander, Civil Surg, Etawah, to officiate as Supdt, Central Prison, Bareilly, during the absence on deputation of Surg-Maj E Mair, or until further orders.

Surg-Capt H J Pocock, M S, to the civil medical charge of Roorkee, in addition to his military duties, from date of taking charge, and during the absence on leave of Surg-Maj J Young, I M S.

Mr H V Lovett, Dist Magte, Farukhabad, to conduct the duties of Sess Judge, Farukhabad, in addition to his own duties, for the purpose of hearing emergent applications for admission to bail, during the absence on deputation of Mr R S Aikman.

Surg-Capt L G Fischer, Civil Surg, Mainpuri, to hold visiting medical charge of the Etah dist in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Surg-Capt H E Drake-Brockman.

Mr Harold Rudyard Warner, to officiate as Asst Dist Supdt of Police, and to be posted to the Lucknow Dist.

Surg-Maj J Anderson, Civil Surg to Bareilly, to be in visiting medical charge of the Pilibhit dist.

Surg-Maj H Seymour, M B, of the medical Staff, to hold charge of the civil medical duties of Moradabad, in addition to his military duties, during the absence on furlough in India of Surg-Maj P J Freyer, Civil Surg, or until further orders.

Mr J Penney, Asst Magte, Gorakhpur, to officiate as Depy Commr, Sultanpur, during the absence on furlough of Mr. P J White, or until further orders.

Insptr W McKeown, of the Gorakhpur Dist Police, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Dist Supdt of Police, Basti, and to exercise the general power of a Dist Supdt of Police during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W H O'N Segrave, or until further orders.

Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Hony Capt and Paymaster W F Wells is granted 8 months' leave of absence, on private affairs, out of India.

Hony Surg A R W Sopgefield, M B, I M S, is granted 12 months' leave of absence, on private affairs out of India.

Hony Surg J H Macleren, M B, I MS, is granted 12 months' leave of absence, on private affairs.

Capt W Grierson-Jackson, Unattached List, Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be supernumerary Capt in the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON TUESDAY, THE 17TH OF MAY, 1892.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·669	S W	4	110·0	87·1	23	..	1·82	−1·32
Agra	29·686	S W	9	111·5	86·4	21	..	0·82	−0·65
Cawnpore	29·639	N W	8	111·5	87·0	41	..	1·22	..
Allahabad	29·643	W N W	7	112·4	86·2	23	..	1·46	−0·71
Jhansi	29·679	N N W	2	111·3	88·7	22	..	1·42	−0·08
Jacobabad	29·670	S W	7	113·7	82·6	35	..	0·31	−0·43
Karachi	29·813	W S W	12	92·0	80·7	74	..	0·38	−1·07
Ajmere	29·767	W	12	104·3	83·5	42	..	1·59	+0·41
Deesa	29·818	N E	11	105·1	78·7	52	..	0·55	+0·01
Rajkot	29·889	W N W	15	101·4	71·2	74	..	0·15	−0·05
Veraval	29·878	W N W	13	88·1	79·8	79	..	0·10	..
Neemuch	29·794	W	13	104·9	76·6	46	..	0·71	−0·18
Indore	29·799	N W	5	104·1	75·1	82	..	0·22	−0·10
Saugor	29·739	W	5	105·9	71·6	26	..	0·92	−1·75
Jubbulpore	29·758	W S W	1	108·0	75·1	23	..	2·10	−0·96
Hoshangabad	29·791	W	5	103·5	79·5	39	..	0·59	−1·28
Khandwa	29·825	W	11	106·2	82·5	42	..	0·39	−1·07
Raipur	29·653	N W	8	110·7	87·9	11	..	0·44	−2·49
Nagpur	29·736	W N W	12	112·8	85·8	19	..	2·38	−0·67
Amraoti	29·756	W	8	109·8	77·8	21	..	0·48	−2·00
Akola	29·738	W N W	12	109·1	83·2	33	..	0·27	−2·79
Surat	29·876	N W	F	98·2	80·0	68	..	0·12	−0·49
Malegaon	29·861	W N W	10	103·3	74·1	82	..	...	−1·79
Bombay	29·835	N N W	12	85·9	81·6	69	..	0·12	−0·75
Poona	29·833	W N W	15	104·5	69·4	54	..	0·82	−1·78
Sholapur	29·810	W N W	12	108·7	75·5	38	..	3·07	+0·25
Ratnagiri	29·845	N	11	91·9	79·8	68	..	0·04	−1·08
Belgaum	29·841	W N W	7	91·5	69·7	53	..	8·51	+4·20
Goa	29·888	N	13	92·1	82·4	80	...	1·08	..
Karwar	29·875	N E	8	85·3	81·2	72	..	1·62	−2·32
Mangalore	29·889	Calm.	3	87·3	75·1	77	..	13·79	+8·36
Calicut	29·873	Calm.	11	87·7	76·6	82	..	14·61	+1·39
Cochin	29·884	E N E	M	88·7	74·7	79	..	24·31	+3·75
Bangalore	29·873	W	8	92·2	69·8	69	..	5·26	−2·89
Secunderabad	29·758	N N W	9	103·3	86·2	18	..	0·38	−3·57
Masuliptm.	29·723	Calm.	6	97·7	84·0	90	..	0·93	−8·56
Bellary	29·823	Calm.	11	107·6	79·1	46	0·13	1·61	−2·14
Cuddapah	29·769	W	..	110·8	85·0	38	..	0·97	−7·32
Madras	29·739	Calm.	11	100·8	82·5	50	..	..	..
Coimbatore	29·800	S W	5	91·2	73·3	80	..	6·98	−2·26
Trichinopoly	29·768	W	8	[illegible]	80·2	60	...	6·52	−7·89
Negapatam	29·762	S W	6	105·1	81·9	63	..	35·14	+0·42
Colombo (15th)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L—Light, M—Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

Summary.

Pressure has risen briskly at Delhi, Agra, Rajkot, and Neemuch, but has changed by moderate o small amounts in other places. Readings are highest in Ceylon and on and off the West Coast, and lowest in the neighbourhood of Allahabad. Gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are north-easterly at Cochin, Karwar, and Deesa, and south-westerly or north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to strong in several districts. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Nagpur, 22 at Rajkot and Secunderabad, 20 at Ajmere and Khandwa, 16 at Neemuch, Akola, and Goa, and 12 at Bombay. The maximum temperature variations are small and irregular everywhere except in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and at Raipur, Nagpur, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Bellary, and Negapatam, where the excess amounts to from 4° to 8°. The highest maximum was 114° at Jacobabad. Nights are very hot in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, and at Raipur, Nagpur, and Secunderabad, but elsewhere the departures below or above the mean are small and irregular. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Belgaum and Bangalore (70°). Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are more or less cloudy in Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and Gujarat. Light rain has fallen at Bellary. Abnormals indicate that the shallow area of low pressure, which was on the South Coromandel Coast, is slowly moving westwards and now lies in the south of the Peninsula; hence the weather to the south of latitude 14° is in rather an unsettled condition. The barometer continues to be still abnormally high on the western part of the Peninsula and is becoming an obstacle to the advance of monsoon winds. The mail steamer Cathay left Aden on the 10th May and reports having experienced light north-easterly winds and generally fine weather up to about latitude 15° 22' N., longtitude 52° 54' E., at noon on the 12th; to midnight of the 12th, light winds from the south; to latitude 17° 49' N., longitude 63° 03' E., at noon on the 14th light to moderate south-westerly winds and slight sea; to arrival on the 16th, light north-easterly to south-easterly, westerly and northerly winds and fine weather. The Captain of the s. s. Lucina writes from Aden as follows: Left Bombay on the 27th April and experienced fresh southerly winds and a long swell and sea; at 4 a. m., the wind changed to south-south-east and was fresh in force, barometer 29·92° at 9·30 a. m. and sky clear; (noon latitude 17° 55" N., longitude 66° 94" E); 29th April, fresh gale and high swell at sea throughout, wind south until 10 p. m. and changed to south-sotuh-east at midnight with lightning to west-north-west; barometer 29·90" at 9-30 a.m., showery weather, confused sea (noon latitude 17° 29' N., longitude 64° 01" E.); 30th April, barometer falling rapidly since noon yesterday and wind and sea increasing, sky black ahead, barometer at 4 p. m. 29·80°; 8 p. m. to midnight, heavy gale from south and south-south-east with rain, thunder and blue lightning, barometer 29·70" at midnight; after midnight wind veered to south-west with a strong to heavy gale and very high sea, weather cleared towards 4 a.m., the storm passing ahead; 8 a. m. heavy confused sea; noon, barometer rising, cyclonic gale crossed our track curving to northwards.

W. SUTHERLAND,
for Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, May 17.

The barometer has fallen in southern portions of the Peninsula, briskly in Mysore and slowly in other southern stations, elsewhere barometer has risen. The general distribution is unchanged, wind still northerly on the West Coast, southerly over the Bay area and Lower Bengal, easterly in Assam, north of Bengal and Behar, and westerly and north-westerly elsewhere, the force being moderate to fresh. Temperature has fallen in Burma and in some southern and central stations, and risen elsewhere. The mean temperature is excessive in all provinces except Burma and Bombay, the excess being greatest in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab; highest maximum 115° in Nellore. Rainfall general in Lower Burma, Assam, and in the north of Bengal, but not heavy; except in Jalpaiguri practically no rain elsewhere.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF 5121 SQUARE YARDS OF VACANT GROUND AT DHARAVI.

Mr. BOMONJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 o'clock, p.m., on the premises, by order of Messrs. Thomas Henry Moore and Co. and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Dharavi, containing by admeasurement 5121 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collectors of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 263, Collector's new No. B 13125, and new survey Nos. 3-504, 1-505 and formerly standing in the name of Chumbar Bunticha, but now in the name of Ismael Khairaj, bounded on the north partly by Government ground and partly by the said Dharavi Road, on the south and west by the ground of Aitwar Faram, and on the east by the ground formerly of Sookow Parasa, but now unoccupied.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, May 18, 1892 Auctioneer.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance-Officer. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of cordage, leather pieces, twine, web draper, paulins, Cooper's tools, old ware, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 20th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Patel's office, the stock in trade of a furniture merchant closing business consisting of drawing-room, dining-room, and bed-room furniture, glass-ware, crockery, argand and kerosine lamps, etc.

The property is on view.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay in suit No. 131 of 1892, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY next, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., at Bhoysaree Moholla, in the shop lately occupied by Hassunally Lalmeyan and also at a godown in Khocha Bazaar the whole stock of hardware consisting of nails, screws, chisels, files, chains, tacks, galvanized buckets, tin plates, window glasses, &c.,&c.

On SATURDAY next, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hancock Bridge Road, Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Castle, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of the late Captain M. SMITH.

The property will be on view this afternoon.

FILLETS FOR SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

A few cases of filletts, natural India rubber and cotton and woollen cloth foundation and of different sizes, in lots to suit purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Frere Road, behind the European General Hospital, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, lamps, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of J. W. FLANAGAN, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NUVAPOORA IN SURAT.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Surat, by order of the Trustees of the estate of Mahomedbhoy Amirudin, lately trading under the name of Chandabhoy Alibhoy, and with the consent of Messrs Nurbhesunker Goculdass and Co., the equitable mortgagees, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Moochhala Pol in Nuvapoora Zilla in the city of Surat, sub-district of Surat and District of Surat, containing by admeasurement 163 square yards or thereabouts, bearing tika No. 14 and survey register No. 253 and bounded on the east by the house belonging to the heirs of Moolla Essofally Abdool Cadur, on the west by the house of Abdoolally Surrufally, on the north by the road leading from Baatpith to Zapabazar, and on the south by the Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, behind the offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the valuable and handsome French polished, blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of H. VOGEL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, May 18, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, behind the Hongkong Bank, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, fancy glass, table ornaments, Hink's and Dinner table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels carpets, a rose wood Cottage Piano, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Brigade Surgeon W. Dymock, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction at 25, Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich English and Cutch solid silverware, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, a strong flea-bitten grey country-bred horse, set of single harness, a large collection of valuable medical and other books, &c., &c.,

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.—

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.

1 powerful chesnut Arab horse, 14.2½, 7 years old, goes in single and double harness.

1 second-hand strong built Victoria with removeable coach box.

1 strong palanquin office shigram.

1 bay Arab horse, very fast, aged, goes in saddle and harness.

1 bay Arab gelding, 6 years old, believed to be sound, quiet to ride and drive and carries a lady.

1 dun-colour Kathiawar horse, 14 hands, 3 years old, goes in saddle.

1 new boat-shaped landau suitable for single or pair.

1 handsome strong chesnut Arab horse, suitable for a charger, goes well in harness.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medow Street, Fort, in the shop lately occupied by Messrs. D Macropolo the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. Somjee Parpia, consisting of blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, Brussels and velvet carpets pictures, iron bedsteads with spring mattress, table ornaments, and many other sundry articles.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, behind the Police Chowky, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, fancy table ornaments, Brussels carpets, a first rate rosewood cottage piano by Soundy and Co., table and hanging lamps &c. the property of G. HAGENBACH, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 279, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture made to order by "Wimbridge," best plated ware, glass and crockeryware, a first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Rose and Co., first-rate pictures and oil paintings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Persian carpets, American hanging and wall kerosine lamps, iron bedsteads, a handsome, strong Calcutta-built victoria in very good order, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JOHN A. KIRKBRIDE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hunsraj Lane, Byculla, below Byculla Bridge, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood cottage piano, by S. Rose & Co., rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, first-rate oleographs, and pictures, &c., the property of W. T. SMITH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

In pursuance of a decree made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 185 of 1891 (The National Mortgage Bank, Ld., vs. Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Framjee) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, by direction of G. H. Farran, Esqr., Acting Commissioner, High Court, sell by Public Auction at the Junction of Belasis and Foras Road, Byculla, On SATURDAY, the 4th June, next at 3-30 p.m., a large quantity of new and second-hand machinery, consisting of manual fire engines, ships' pumps, railway lorries, platform weighing machine, hydraulic and screw jacks, drinking fountains, patent Rotary pump, leather rolling press, drilling and boring machine, bellows, taps, dies, winches, double-barrelled force and lift pumps, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the above will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, May 18, 1892.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

JUNIOR ARMY AND NAVY STORES, LD.,
YORK HOUSE, LONDON.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,
MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL,"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

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Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Auction at their sale rooms, in Meadows Street, the property belonging to R. DIGBY, Esq. of Defence Works, leaving for Aden.

The same consisting of round, dining dressing, and writing tables, side boards, screens, wardrobe, chest of drawers, dining room chairs, book stands, teapoys, towell horse, bath-tubs, commodes, oil paintings, wall brackets, water filters, lamps, books, &c.

One lot of carpenter tools, one bicycle.

Terms, cash on or before delivery.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, May 18, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Jewellery, Engraved Metal Works, Platedware, Rampore Caudders, Silk Pieces, Shawls, Sandalwood Work Boxes, Alabaster Figures, Vases, Toys, Carpets, Screens, &c.

By order of N. C. MacLeod, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee for the estate and effects of Killumull Jaithmull, Sindi, Multani, lately carried on business as merchants and jewellers in Bombay and Bangalore, in partnership with Dhurundas Poonjamull and Chelaram Jethmull, under the name of Dhurundas Poonjamull and Co. in Bangalore, and in Bombay under the name Gowmull Jethmull, insolvents, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., and on the succeeding days at 2 p.m., respectively, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, 14 packages containing gold and silver jewellery, brass and copper engraved works, platedware, alabaster figures, Rampoor chudders, pieces of silk, handkerchiefs, shawls, jackets, sashes, puggries, purda, counterpanes, worked table cloths, covers, cushions, caps, tea cossy, dollies, slippers, curtains, fancy screens, variety of fans, chicks, Japanese goods, sandalwood work boxes, Morocco jewel cases, carpets, umbrellas, sofa mats, rugs, shields, Malacca canes, tortoise shell combs, toys, scales, music box, clock, pictures, purses, scent bottles, Chinaware, &c.

SALE OF 3 VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES ON THE APOLLO RECLAMATION ESTATE.

In pursuance of the decree made by the High Court of Judicature in Suit No. 410 of 1390 (Goculdas Mahdowjee against Hassum Meya Ahmed and another) on the 29th August, 1891, and under the instructions of Mr. Byramjee Dorabshaw Nariman, the receiver appointed therein, the undersigned, unless the sale is countermanded, will on SATURDAY, the 11th day of June, 1892, at 4 o'clock, at No.—, Colaba Causeway, put up for sale by Public Auction, in three separate lots, the leasehold properties described below, that is to say:—

1st.—The property comprised in lot No. 1, and described in schedule A to the said decree.

2nd.—The property comprised in lot No. 2, and described in schedule C to the said decree, which will be sold subject to a deed of mortgage and a deed of further charge respectively, dated the 30th day of July, 1887, and the 9th day of November, 1887, and made between the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed of the one part, and Mr. Munchershaw Bejonjee of the other part, and subject to payment by the purchaser of moneys due under the said deed of mortgage and further charge.

3rd.—The property comprised in lot No. 3, and described in schedule B to the said decree, which property will be sold subject to a deed of mortgage, dated the 29th day of February, 1888, and made between the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed of the one part, and the said Mr. Byramjee Dorabshaw Nariman of the other part, and to payment by the purchaser of the principal and other moneys due thereunder.

The above properties are held on lease from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, admeasuring (519 4-9) square yards, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses or buildings standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the south by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, on or towards the east by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. , Street No. , and which said premises are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (500 6-9) square yards, together with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house or building standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by a plot of land leased to the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed, on or towards the south by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. , and Street No. , and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of tenants of the said Hassun Meeya Ahmed.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (426 8-9) square yards, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses or buildings standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north and south by the land leased to the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed, on or towards the east by the vacant land belonging to the said trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. , and Street No. , and are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors for the abovenamed receiver, at their office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 18, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 17.

THE price of Bar Silver was unaltered in London yesterday, at 40⅜d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent. lower in each denomination, at £69⅞ for Fours, and £67 for 4½ per Cents; while, in New York, the metal was ½ cent lower, at 88⅝ cents, with demand Exchange on London unchanged, at 4·87¾ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 216,000 ounces of Silver yesterday at 88·40 to 88·46 cents. The English and French Funds remained at Saturday's rates; and the London market rates of discount were unaltered. A small amount of extra Council Bills was alloted to Bombay, at 1s. 3½d., which was the extreme price obtained for the extra Transfers placed on Friday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3 3-16d.

Wheat and Seeds have been without further movement. The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet, all round, last evening; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. down in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3 29-32 for May and May-June deliveries, and 4 3-64d. for September-October. The day's Imports were 13,000 bales. In the Manchester Market there was rather more enquiry at low rates, but not much doing.

The spot price of Cotton in New York was still 7½ cents yesterday, but Futures for August were 5 cents lower, at 7·28 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 7,000 bales; and this season's figures now compare as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts	7,000	7,000	4,500
Two days' do.	11,000	11,000	5,900
Since 1st Sept., 1891...	6,797,000	6,673,000	5,696,000

Locally a quiet feeling has prevailed in Cotton, and prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. Exporters have been entirely out of the market; and the Mills have only taken 450 bales, consisting of 150 Kuddi, at Rs. 164-4½; and 100 each of Bhewnugger, at Rs. 171; Veerumgaum, at Rs. 170; and Wadwan, at Rs. 173 per candy.

WHEAT has remained quiet in tone with only a moderate export business passing. Prices of *Pessy* have given way half to one anna per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value, and we now quote:—

White Pessy	91 per cent.	Rs.	5-3-6	per cwt.
Do.	85	„	5-2-6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi...........		„	4-15-6	„
Red Delhi		„	4-9-9	„

SEEDS have again been taken to a moderate extent by shippers in a steady market. *Linseed* is one anna lower at Rs. 6-14-0 to 7-0-6 per cwt., other kinds being unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..............................	22,724	bales.
Wheat..............................	138,012	cwts.
Linseed	46,253	„
Rapeseed	12,638	„
Gingelly..............................	1,721	„
Poppyseed	2,592	„
Groundnuts	3,620	„
Cartorseed	8,462	„

FREIGHTS are dull, and the market is depressed by the number of relets offering. No fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened easier this morning at 1s. 3⅜d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and business was done in the former, between Banks, whereupon the rate receded to 1s. 3 11-32d. for both media of remittance, but no further enquiry was felt either from Banks or the Bazaar. For Credits, 1s. 3½d. was the opening rate for three months' sight Bills, and, no sellers coming out, the rate receded to 1s. 3 15-32d., for May-June delivery, at which a moderate amount of Bills was placed, and the market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand...1s. 3 11-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.........1s. 3 11-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight....1s. 3 13-32d.
Credits 3 do. ...1s. 3 15-32d.
Francs do. ...1·62⅞.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak, and rates for Fours declined ⅛ per cent., say to 108⅝ for cash, 108 9-16 for the settlement on the 30th instant, and 108 7-16 for June, with sellers for Account in both positions; towards the close, however, a rally took place, and the decline was recovered, the closing price for Money having been 108⅝. For 4½ per Cents 105 is now the nominal quotation.

SHARES continue to attract very little attention on any line, and the market remains quiet, generally at previous quotations. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Re. 1¼ to-day, say to Rs. 1,023¾ per share.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dholera .... 3 5-16.

In the Manchester Market there has been rather more enquiry at low prices, but not much doing.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	97¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper..............	69⅞
4½ per cent. „	67
Bar Silver	40⅜

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor. perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor. perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonon is temporarily prohibited.

Moulmein route to Siam right. Bangkok-Saigon line still interrupted.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Guadur, Jask and Muscat close at Karachi on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 10 a.m.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 17th May, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey					
Teheran	17	2	10 p.m.	..	19
Suez............	17	2	45 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 17th May, 1892.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta.........	..	39	—	1
„ Kurrachee	..	11	—	1
„ Madras	2	36	—	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 16.

10 p.m.	82·6

TUESDAY, MAY 17.

6 a.m.	81·9
10 a.m.	87·3
2 p.m.	88·5
4 p.m.	86·4

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 16th May, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·780
Temperature of the Air	85·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	74·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·697
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·4
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	89·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·5
General Directions of Wind *	WNW, NW, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	261

*From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HINE—GRANT—April 30, at Christ Church, Aligarh, by the Rev P M Zenker, Percival George Beresford Hine, to Ethel Alice Louisa, youngest daughter of the late John Frederick Grant, of the Isle of Wight.

DEATHS.

GROVER—May 11, Margery Helen, the beloved infant daughter of Captain and Mrs M H S Grover, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, aged 5 months.

MACKINNON—May 3, at Lynndale, Mussoorie, Daphne May, the beloved infant daughter of P W Mackinnon, aged 1 year, 9 months and 18 days.

MARTIN—May 12, at Allahabad, from the effects of a fall out pigsticking, Major M K Martin, Officiating Commandant, 2nd Bengal Lancers, aged 41 years.

O'LEARY—May 3, at Srinagar, Charles Evelyn O'Leary, Lieutenant, No 2, Mountain Battery.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1892.

THERE was not much of novelty in the discussion on Agricultural Banks in India which Sir William Wedderburn introduced at the Society of Arts the other day; but the whole question of agricultural credit is very much in the air just now, and Sir William Wedderburn was assured beforehand of an attentive hearing. Events pass by in such rapid succession that many of us have forgotten the history of the unlucky project with which the name of Sir William Wedderburn was associated during the later years of his service in India. Considering the vastness of the problem to be solved it was a modest measure whose fate he lamented in his dissertation before the Society of Arts. At the end of 1882, after long enquiry into the indebtedness of the Deccan ryots, and much consultation with debtors and creditors alike, and with native capitalists who were ready to help in the enterprise, a public meeting at Poona passed a resolution favouring the establishment of an agricultural bank, and an influential committee was formed for carrying the project to a conclusion. The Bombay Government were approached, and a scheme was laid before them, of which the outline may be broadly indicated. The bank was to be established in the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, with a capital of a crore, of which twenty lakhs should be paid up. It was to be essentially a private undertaking, but Government were asked to lend their assistance in two ways. First, as there was much indebtedness in the district, they were asked to appoint a commission to arrange for the liquidation of existing debts, so that the enterprise might start fairly. They were asked further to allow the revenue authorities to collect advances for the bank in case of default, instead of leaving the bank to have recourse to the operations of the Civil Courts. The Bombay Government gave a most favourable reception to the scheme, and it went in due course to the Government of India. Here again all was plain sailing. Lord Ripon was sympathetic, and Sir Evelyn Baring—who had seen in Egypt how a land bank had helped the fellaheens to recover somewhat from the raids which Ismail and the Levantine money-lenders had made upon them—was even more so. To cut a long story short, the Government of India accepted the Poona scheme almost intact. They consented to the commission of liquidation, offering to lend six and a-half lakhs for it to begin operations with. They offered to remit a portion of the stamp duty on documents and of court fees in suits, and they consented to the revenue officers recovering advances in arrear. But as India is governed from Whitehall as much as it is governed in India, this promising project had to be sent home for approval. And it was at home—Lord Kimberley being Secretary of State at the time—that the hopes of Sir William Wedderburn and his friends were shipwrecked. At the end of 1884 there came a despatch from the India Office refusing sanction for the experiment, and offering reasons for the refusal.

Lord Kimberley's decision was disappointing and regrettable, mainly because it was so unqualified. A symmetrical plan which had secured the confidence of many practical men, as well as of many men of theory, had been arranged patiently and with much knowledge, and had been accepted by two Governments after searching enquiries into the proposals. There were strong presumptions in its favour, and it was not to be wondered at that Sir William Wedderburn rested very heavily upon these presumptions. The India Office, it is true, had reasons for their scepticism, and the rejection of the scheme was by no means the act of unthinking and indiscriminate opposition to a good project that it has always seemed to Sir William Wedderburn to be. But it is difficult to believe, admitting all that the India Office have said against it, that the proposal was so incurably unworkable that nothing could have been left of it after the India Office had done all that unsparing criticism could do to take the conceit out of its authors. These latter had certainly shown that there was a serious call to do something for the organization of credit in the Deccan. The whole revenue history of the Province, indeed, emphasized that, and with the records of the Deccan Riots Commission before them the India Office should have recognized that something better could be done with an honest and well recommended scheme for rehabilitating agricultural credit in the locality than to tear it up, as a wholly unworkable and reprehensible venture. Lord Kimberley seems to have thought the taluka of Purandhur too wide an area within which to conduct the experiment. Stein and Hardenberg and the organizers of credit in Prussia were not thus diffident; nor have the authors of modern agrarian reforms in Ireland thought it necessary to limit their experiments to a barony. Anyhow, even admitting that the area was too large, were not the issues at stake important enough to warrant the Secretary of State suggesting an alternative area, so that the experiment should not be wholly frustrated by that objection? It has always seemed to us that, except so far as it would have concentrated the experiment sufficiently to keep its workings under observation, geographical limitation was of small importance; the real limitation would be on the one side in the amount of capital that would be at the disposal of the bank, and on the other side in the willingness or unwillingness of the people to make use of it.

Sir Charles Bernard, who stated the India Office view of the matter with great fairness, objected that the undertaking was on too big a scale, and aimed at doing too much at the outset. That defect could have been easily cured if Lord Kimberley had been as anxious to help the measure as Sir Charles Bernard now says he was, for a taluka is not an indivisible area. The other objection, that the scheme relied too much upon Government help, will seem discouraging to those who have hoped that Lord Wenlock's well-meant effect to introduce agricultural banks into the Madras Presidency will be countenanced by the India Office. The finances of the Poona scheme asked as little as they could well have done from Government. True they wanted to start with "a clean slate," and nothing less than a Government Commission of liquidation for dealing with existing debts would have furnished that. The objection that the bank would in reality become a Government institution hardly takes account of the fact that it was proposed to work it exclusively with private capital, and the objection comes the more strangely from Sir Charles Bernard, seeing that he now suggests an agricultural bank to which the Government should lend its own money at from 4 per cent., giving one rupee of public money for every two rupees provided by private capitalists. But it would be an unprofitable thing to point out the inconsistency of Sir Charles Bernard's criticism of the old plan with the proposals which he now makes, and which would involve an amount of Government assistance and intervention that the framers of the Purandhur scheme never dreamt of. It is encouraging, after the rebuff of 1884, to find so authoritative a spokesman urging a large introduction of State funds into the enterprise, the crediting of the banks' accounts by Government, and the custody of its balances in the Government Treasury. Lord Reay, who took part in the discussion, urged that so long as there were no agricultural banks in Indian Government should make as large taccavi advances as could be made with safety. The making of taccavi advances, however, is less dependent upon the initiative of the district officers than it is sometimes assumed to be. The amount that is lent certainly varies from district to district, but this is not so much because of the greater or less willingness of the authorities to bring taccavi loans within reach of the people as through the greater or less indebtedness of the people to the sowcars. Where the cultivators are bound hand and foot to the village money-lender the utmost willingness on the part of the district officials to help them with loans for agricultural improvements will be of small avail.

THE debate in Committee on the Councils Bill had certain points of interest which furnished Mr. Schwann, Mr. Curzon, Sir Richard Temple, and Mr. J. M. Maclean with opportunities, which they did not allow to pass unimproved, to emphasize their respective views. Incidentally the measure of success or failure which has attended the experiment of introducing the elective element in Indian Municipalities was brought into the discussion; as was also Mr. A. O. Hume's famous letter which, as might have been expected, afforded the honourable member for Oldham with an excellent argument against the "Kimberley Clause" of the Bill. Mr. Schwann opened the ball by moving the insertion in the first clause after the word Council of the words "elected as hereinafter provided for, and—". The "hereinafter to be provided" was not of course set forth in this amendment of the first clause; and the mover devoted himself to the task of convincing the House of Commons that the elective principle is nothing new in India. Indeed, he contended that the principle in question was imported originally into the West from India or the East—like gunpowder, the mariners' compass, and the printing of books. This being the case, it is not easy to understand why the honourable member should feel any astonishment at the number of municipalities now in India, and at the eminent success which they have achieved. The application of the elective principle to the Legislative Councils ought not, he contended, to excite any misgivings, for it is not proposed to put the official members in a minority. He even denounced the idea of Parliamentary institutions, as understood in Great Britain, for India, as perfectly ridiculous. It had never been suggested that the elected members should have the power of the purse. While characterising the concessions embodied in the measure before the House as utterly inadequate, and as giving rise to feelings of indignation and contempt—of which we in India have seen or heard nothing—amongst a large number of the "The Indian People," Mr. Schwann acknowledged that Lord Salisbury has given a general assent to the interpretation put by Lord Kimberley on the clause containing the "germ" of the elective principle. He expressed his concurrence with the noble Marquis that the same people who vote at Municipal elections should not choose the persons to be sent as representatives to either the Supreme or the Provincial Councils. It seems a doubtful compliment to the Indian Municipalities to urge that whoever elects them should not be entrusted with the duty of sending members to the Legislative Councils. That Lord Salisbury should hold that opinion will not surprise anyone, but it is strange that Mr. Schwann should say ditto to Lord Salisbury. Mr. Curzon expressed with considerable candour his dissent from Mr. Schwann's assertion that the Indian Municipalities have been "eminently successful" in the administration of local affairs. Municipalities and Local Boards, he admitted, do exist; but they are the product of recent legislation; they are still on their trial; the Government has now and again to supersede them, and moreover they have not been received with any great enthusiasm by the population at large. The Under-Secretary contended that the people are apathetic about elections, they do not understand or appreciate the electoral privilege; they do not believe in elections. In the districts and the up-country municipalities, even in the larger cities the natives are apathetic and indifferent, and it is difficult to get good men to give their time to public affairs.

In fine Mr. Curzon positively refused to accept Mr. Schwann's estimate of the Indian municipalities or to believe that they are able to run when they are scarcely able to walk. How extremes meet! This is precisely the view taken of our Indian Municipalities and local boards by the National Congress assembled in this City, which expressly instructed Mr. Bradlaugh to eliminate those bodies from the electorate that was to find a place in the first Council Reform Bill which he was to lay on the table of the House. In that draft electoral colleges, to be created by something very like universal suffrage, found a place. Mr. Curzon took pleasure in pointing out that Mr. Schwann took his elective system "to be hereinafter provided for" from Mr. Bradlaugh's second Bill. In that Bill the elections were to be by ballot, two per cent. of the population should have votes, and the members elected should have seats on the Council for three years. Sir Richard Temple was in his element in showing that two per cent. in the North-West Provinces would give 650,000 electors—who could not be found; in Bengal 1,100,000—who would have to be pulled from the high-ways and bye-ways and the remotest villages. The number of the population, including children at school, who know how to read and write is three per cent.; deducting the latter every adult who could read and write would be an elector. Sir Richard not unreasonably saw in the fact that the independent European press in India refused to support the proposal to establish an impossible elective system in India, a proof that it was better informed of the realities of the situation than Paget, M.P. Mr. Bryce who was in favour of the adumbration of the elective principle under the Bill recommended the withdrawal of the amendment, and other members taking the same view, it was withdrawn by the mover. Mr. Curzon refused to accede to an appeal made him by Mr. MacNeill to insert words in the Bill to make it clear that the elective principle is sanctioned, and he did so on the ground that it is unnecessary to make that clear which is clear already. The Under-Secretary stated that the views of Government were accurately represented by his words on the second reading—that the Bill did not exclude the elective principle "be the method of election, selection, or delegation, or whatever be the particular phrase you may desire to employ." He also declined to give any pledge that the new system shall be introduced within a year and a-half. Mr. Maclean's amendment to make it necessary that the consent of Parliament shall be obtained before the elective principle all introduced was defeated by a majority of ninety-one to thirty-three. The House obviously did not concur in the opinion that the amendment in question could alone save the Empire from the overthrow of English views and authority in India. The Member for Oldham would have been better advised had he followed the example of Mr. Schwann and withdrawn an amendment which it was clear the House would not accept.

THAT which Lord Wolseley has declared to be practically impossible forms the subject of the latest of its class of booklets, by an anonymous writer whose work has just been published. "Somnolent" is the *nom de plume* over which the author writes, and as may be inferred he hails from Madras. Taken as a whole they are not useful books which endeavour to try to pry into things which may or may not take place in the dim and distant future, nor are they at all times entertaining. Perhaps that of Mr. Arnold Foster in which he causes a naval officer to tell how he took a modern battle-ship into action and triumphed, is the best of these, for the writer wields a powerful pen and the picture is painted in vivid colours and the circumstances narrated do not necessitate such a great effort of the imagination to appreciate them as do most. "India in 1991" is amusing because of the grotesque sketches of native character which it contains. But the new book which comes from Madras presupposes a great deal, is written in what is intended to be a serious vein, and in it the writer rears a vast superstructure of possibilities upon the very flimsiest of foundations. "The Invasion of England" is the subject of his dreams, and he accomplishes this most completely within the few years which now remain of the nineteenth century. Events move with lightning-like rapidity, and within seven years from the present date we find England at cross-purposes with every power in Europe, standing alone, "without a friend in the world." Of course this is crediting English statesmen with more than normal incapacity, and it is certainly taking a good deal for granted. France sends an ultimatum to England regarding the continued occupation of Egypt, and declares war. Russia demands reparation for an outrage on her subjects by the Afghans, and also declares war. Spain suddenly comes to the conclusion that an opportunity to regain Gibraltar presents itself, and "the American-Irish Filibusters" by the same token, commence operations against the Saxon. Then begins a series of terrific battles by sea and by land, in which our Navy is annihilated, and our troops routed in almost less time than it takes the author to tell of it. French troops are conveyed across the Channel in shallow draught transports which France has built while England has been sitting still, and having crushed our army in the palms of their hands they are proceeding to march on London when the British Commander-in-Chief hauls down his flag and submits to conditions which reduce England at once to a third-class power, handing over to Russia many places she does not want, and giving others to France which we quite believe she would rather be without. It cannot be said that "Somnolent's" is a brilliant production, either considered as an illustration of military tactics, or as a literary effort. Military men, even of the alarmist school, will smile over it; for the ordinary reader there is little that is either instructive or diverting.

THE *Assam*, with the English mails of the 6th inst., left Aden at 4 p. m. on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay on Saturday at midnight.

THE s. s. *Pachumba* of the B. I. S. N. Co., under the command of Captain E. C. Russell, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi *via* Kathiawar coast, reports that he experienced heavy swell and head sea.

IN Calcutta, says the *Saturday Evening Journal*, the heat has now reached the unbearable stage for those who can get away, and the final resignation stage for those who cannot. There is nothing worse to be looked for on this side of the rains.

A DARING robbery was committed at 18, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad, on Saturday night, a large iron safe being removed whilst the residents were preparing for bed. Information was at once given to the police, and the sub-inspector at the Cannington Thana, Biddee Chund, with praiseworthy promptitude, scoured the station with half-a-dozen constables. Diligent search was rewarded by the discovery of the stolen box covered with mud in the culvert in Strachey Road. The thieves had, fortunately, no time to force open the door so the contents were found intact.

A RATHER funny case occurred the other day at Fyzabad in which a native nurse was charged with causing grievous hurt to a boy about five years of age. The particulars will be best told as related by the nurse herself. Her story is that she was in the service of a zamindar, and that her special duty was charge of the child, who has been altogether spoiled by his parents—in fact, such a wayward and self-willed child she has never seen; there was no whim or caprice the parents were not ready to gratify. One evening, the nurse says, she took the child for a walk, and as the moon was rising, he was determined to have the moon to play with. The woman tried to satisfy him by saying that when he returned home his mother would comply with his request, but the child would not be appeased, and with a spinning-top he had in his hand he struck her a smart blow on her forehead. The woman candidly admits that, having lost her temper, she gave the child a good shaking, which caused a dislocation of one of the shoulders. The case would have come into Court, but fortunately, the zamindar's brother, who is a pleader, having arrived from an adjacent station, explained to the angry parents that intention is everything in law, and if there was proof forthcoming that the nurse by her act intended to cause grievous hurt, they were at liberty to proceed with the case; if not, they should let the matter drop. Acting on the pleader's advice the parents dropped the prosecution. The nurse had left the zamindar's service, but the capricious child was determined to get her back, and the parents had to yield.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RUSSIAN MANŒUVRES.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 16.

The Russian Manœuvres have been abandoned in view of the necessity for economy owing to the expenses entailed by the famine.

LEPROSY IN RUSSIA.

Miss Kate Marsden, who is now here, will visit Berlin, London, and America with the object of raising funds for organising a leper colony in Siberia.

THE NEW PERSIAN LOAN.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The Persian Government have concluded a loan of half a million sterling with the Imperial Bank of Persia with which to compensate the Imperial Tobacco Corporation for the annulment of the Tobacco Monopoly. The loan is to be secured by the customs receipts in the Persian Gulf.

The *Times*, in an article on the subject, congratulates Lord Salisbury and the Persian Bank upon thus averting the perils, which would have been involved by the acceptance of the loan offered by Russia.

ORME'S CONDITION.

Orme is now restored to health. Nevertheless the Duke of Westminster considers his chance for the Derby as hopeless.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, MAY 16.

The Treasury to-day purchased 216,000 ounces of silver at 88·40 to 88·46.

THE GREEK ELECTIONS.

ATHENS, MAY 17.

M. Tricoupis has had a complete triumph in the elections. Only seven adherents of M. Delyannis have been elected.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 16.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 6th inst., left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m., to-day, and the s. s. Victoria, for Colombo and Australia, left at 3 p.m.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON THE AMIR'S ENCROACHMENT ON BAJOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 17.

The *Morning Post* says:—We understand that the letter sent by the Government of India to the Amir laid down in explicit terms that his Highness's troops were not to attack Umra Khan of Jandoul. Abdurrahman could have read the communication in no other light; for, though couched in polite language, the menace conveyed in the sentence that the Government of India could scarcely credit the report of a move ment, of which it would be compelled to take serious notice, is unmistakable, so the Amir has at the dictation of the Indian Foreign Office instructed General Gholam Hyder Khan to stay his hand, and the freebooter Umra Khan remains safe. As we pointed out yeterday this Chief thoroughly merits chastisement at the hands of the Amir, and would undoubtedly receive it, but for the meddlesome policy of the Simla mischief-makers who are fast converting the ruler of Afghanistan from a friend to a foe. It is a pity there is no public opinion in India to put a stop to the irritating and humiliating treatment to which the Government of India is every day subjecting Abdurrahman.

THE COMMAND OF THE 2nd BENGAL LANCERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Burton, 1st Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed to the command of the 2nd Bengal Lancers, at Allahabad, *vice* the late Major Martin.

THE SIMLA WATER-SUPPLY.

There need be no fear of the Simla water-supply failing for some weeks to come. On the 13th May, 1890, the yield from the springs was only 60,000 gallons daily, but now it is over 70,000 gallons.

HEAVY CHOLERA MORTALITY.

Seven thousand deaths from cholera have occurred in the Punjab since the second week of April; of these three thousand are reported from the Bannu District. The disease was originally disseminated by the returning pilgrims from Hardwar, and a fresh outbreak occurred by the spread of cholera eastwards from Afghanistan.

AN INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

It is proposed to start in Simla an Indian Currency Association, and the prospectus thereof will probably be submitted at a meeting to be held this week. While adhering to the principles of bi-metallism the new Association will advocate the establishment of a gold standard for India as likely to rehabilitate silver more rapidly, though it will take more than one prospectus to demonstrate this likelihood. Their intention is to present an extensively signed memorial to Parliament, with the approval of the Local and Supreme Governments.

THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

Sir Dennis FitzPatrick and head-quarters of the Punjab Government were timed to reach Simla to-day.

SIMLA, MAY 17.

Sir Dennis FitzPatrick reached Simla this afternoon.

SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS BY A CALCUTTA FIRM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

Messrs. Gisborne and Co., one of our oldest and most respected firms, suspended their business yesterday. Their liabilities are said to be between forty and sixty lakhs of rupees. Much sympathy is exhibited for the firm in business circles.

Messrs. Gisborne and Co. state that they hope their embarrassments are only temporary, as they are making arrangements to resume their business as soon as possible.

THE SOLER *VS.* SOLER DIVORCE CASE.

The divorce case, Soler *vs* Soler, was concluded to-day, the petitioner getting a decree *nisi*.

THE LATE SIR HENRY HARRISON.

At a special meeting of the Municipal Commissioners a committee was formed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for a memorial of Sir Henry Harrison. A message of condolence to Lady Harrison and family was also adopted, and it was also decided to name the new central road after him.

LORD WENLOCK ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 17.

On Monday evening H. E. the Governor inspected eleven hundred famine coolies at Punganur. His Excellency arrived at Palmanair yesterday, where he received an address from the inhabitants, and in reply his Excellency recommended digging wells and offered loans for so doing. The Government of India, his Excellency said, had been put to great expense in making railways through worst parts of the Presidency. The Guntakal-Villapuram line had caused the prices of grain to remain steady. Since the beginning of the year the Government of India was also constructing on the East Coast a portion of a line which he hoped would some day be finished, and run right through from Madras and Calcutta. One portion of that line would also obviate the danger of famine in the Ganjam and Orissa districts, therefore he did not know if the Madras Government could go and ask the Government of India for a particular railway, which the memorialists ask for a line from the Kolar gold-fields to Nellore, and on to Bezwada.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, MAY 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SINGAPORE, MAY 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Venetia arrived here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, MAY 16.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin left here, for Bombay, yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rew aarrived here, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 1 .

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab left here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, MAY 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here, this morning.

TRIESTE, MAY 16.

The Austrian-Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix from Bombay, 1st instant, arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 17.

The Orient line mail steamer Cuzco, from Suez, has arrived.

The Orient line mail steamer Orotava, from Australia, has arrived.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS AT SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are advocating the introduction of the elective principle in India, are aspiring to a greater share in the Legislative Council of the Presidency, and are decrying against the Indian Councils Bill, because it does not give us all we want, but how miserably we lack administrative capacity in spite of all our boasted education, and how totally we are unfit to do anything by ourselves without outside help, can best be seen from the example of the Surat Municipality. It was in 1883 that the necessity of protecting this unfortunate city from the annual inundations of the Tapti was first strikingly felt. After a great deal of useless discussion, Government wisely thought fit to interpose and forced the Municipality to undertake these works. During these years the Municipality had for its Presidents non-official persons, and it must be fresh in the minds of your readers how ridiculous was the figure cut by that body, and how worthless and personal were the discussions carried on at its sittings. The experiment of non-official Presidents failed, and miserably failed, and the official element had to be restored. The meetings of the Municipality became more orderly, and protective works were seriously undertaken. It was in the time of the present Collector, Mr. Lely, who is following in the footsteps of his honoured predecessor Sir T. Hope, whose name has become a household word at Surat that the defence of the city was looked upon as a certainty. Mr. Lely has as yet proved one of the silent benefactors of the city and its people. Like Sir T. Hope he has made a careful study of Surat and its vicinity, and at present knows more about the locality than any Government official. He personally visited the places most exposed to floods, heard the complaints of the people, and sympathised with their troubles. One of such places most exposed to the annual ravages of floods is Ghastipura. The place, as its name implies, is one where most of the grass consumed in the city is stacked. It has a large and more valuable quantity of timber and house-building wood than any place in the city. It contains a population of many poor dheds, Native Christians, and others. Over and above this there is also a time-honoured and sacred fire-temple of the Parsis, which has been standing there for over three hundred years. The revenue which the Municipality derives from this place amount to a decent sum. Curiously enough this place was not included in the protective works limit, not only was the locality not included within the protection limit, but it was exposed to imminent risk by the contemplated project. An application, numerously signed by respectable citizens, was made to Mr. Lely, and a deputation waited on him. The Collector personally inspected the locality, and was convinced of the necessity of including it within the limit. The Municipality also saw the omission, and it was finally resolved at one of its meetings to include the locality within the limit. Owing to the obstinacy of an individual who was no loser by the inclusion, lands required for the purpose were not amicably sold. The acting Collector, Mr. Weir, and the Commissioner, Mr. Spence, were so convinced of the urgency of these works that they requested Government to notify these lands to be taken under the Land Acquisition Act. In the *Government Gazette* of March last the land was notified to be taken immediately under the Land Acquisition Act. In the meantime the Municipal members were changed at the recent election, and now the present Municipality is on account of some indirect wire-pulling thinking of reconsidering what cannot be reconsidered. If the Municipality is wise it will not make any such exhibition of itself. In the interest of the city it is desirable that the works should be completed before this monsoon. I hope you will excuse me for being so lengthy, but it is necessary to place the history before your readers.—Yours, &c.,

A.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P and O steamer Assam, with the English mail of the 6th inst, left Aden at 4 o'clock, on Monday evening, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at midnight on Saturday. The Assam which communicated at Aden with the Victoria, brings the following passengers:—

From London. Dr W McConaghy, Mr Holdway, Mr, Claud B Westmacott, Lieut J G Adamson, Capt P Lees, Lieut H J Axe, Mr J E Raper, Capt J Davidson, Quartermaster and Mrs C Hornsby, Mr A F Robinson, Mr F A Watkins, Miss Watkins, Mr Pyne, Mr Cumine, Mr Burney and Mr G S F P Treby.

From Brindisi: Capt Passy, Col R G Woodthorpe Mr Reynolds, Mr J Green, Mr Lloyd and Mr Martin.

For Madras: Mr A J Cooper Oakley and Mr E Lynn

For Kurrachee: Mr Edwards, Mr Skinner, Mr Wilde Mr Smith and Mr. Collins.

CAPTAIN DUNCAN ROSS, "Champion Westler of the World," has been thrown by Sergeant-Major Campbell, R.A., in a wrestling match, Cumberland style, recently held at Colombo. Captain Duncan Ross gave his usual performance, which was pronounced to be "rather disappointing?"

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 29.

WINTER FAVOURITES FOR THE DERBY.

THERE was a feeling almost approaching a panic, on Saturday, when it was known beyond all doubt that the Duke of Westminster's Orme, the favourite horse with the public both for the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby was under a cloud. Both his Grace and John Porter, the trainer, were simply inundated with enquiries, and honestly and frankly they admitted that the colt was unwell, and that he was suffering from a sore throat. This is very serious news to speculators who, during the winter, have been supporting Orme at a rate of odds which, to my mind, has simply been ridiculous. Winter after winter the gullish herd, who possess more money than brains, select a horse for the Derby and follow him with a blindness which seems to me absurd, when we remember how Lady Elizabeth, Beau Brummel, Friar's Balsam and Surefoot have rewarded their confidence. Without in any way worrying the subject to death, I will ask my readers if Common, Sainfoin, Merry Hampton, Ayrshire, Shotover, and many others were winter favourites for the Derby. We all know they were not, and yet in face of these repeated warnings folks have for months been investing their money in Orme. Such fatuity! They might just as well have given their coin to some "outside" jobing stockbroker to put in some new African gold mine at Bamboozleum Town at the Cape.

THE STRENGTH OF THE KINGSCLERE STABLE.

The incident, however, may do good if it serves to make people cautious, and to remind them of the numerous ills that horseflesh is heir to. If a man must have a bet on the Derby—and many good people "have a flutter" on the Derby who never bet all the year round except on this occasion—surely he can contain himself until rather nearer the 1st of June. Considering that the Two Thousand Guineas is so near—for it is run on May 4th—the matter is very serious for the backers of Orme for this event, as a stoppage in his gallops at this juncture may just prove fatal to his chance. Still, I intended to say before that the incident shows the strength of the Kingsclere stable, for, on Saturday evening, the first three favourites for the Derby—La Fleche, Orme, and Goldfinch—are all trained by the same man, namely, John Porter—John O'Kingsclere as he is sometimes called. I very much question whether one stable has ever before sheltered the first three favourites for such a race as the Derby, although I believe that Bluegown, Rosicrucian, and Greensleeve were all in the betting simultaneously for the Derby of 1868.

JOHN PORTER, THE TRAINER: HIS CAREER.

Let me chat with you for a few minutes concerning John Porter, whose life during the last twenty-five years constitutes a very important chapter in the history of the Turf. He was born in 1838, at Rugeley, the Staffordshire town which will for ever be associated with Palmer, the poisoner. He was early sent to a training stable and learned his business with the late William Saunders at Hednesford. Mr. Porter has related that on the occasion of his first drive to Hednesford the body of a well-known local sportsman was discovered behind a gate. He had shot himself. The corpse was placed in the trap with Porter, and it was driven to the Cross Keys Inn and placed on the table of the taproom. This in no way affected the ardour of the cock-fighters of Hednesford, who were a very enthusiastic crew, and that same evening main after main was fought on the table beside the corpse, which became shrouded in feathers. It may be a matter of sentiment, but I am thankful we have got beyond this stage. After remaining twelve months at Hednesford young Porter migrated to Danebury, where he was employed as the light-weight jockey to John Day. After that he joined William Goater, the brother of Jem Goater, who died recently. In 1863 Mr. Manning, the trainer to Sir Joseph Hawley, joined the great majority, and the famous sporting baronet was left in the lurch. Although John Porter was only twenty-five years of age at the time he was appointed to succeed Mr. Manning, and he speedily proved his ability. Blue Gown, to whom I have just referred, was trained by Mr. Porter, who had the narrowest squeak in the world of again preparing the winner the next year in 1869, as Pero Gomez was only beaten a head by Pretender. Many people did not acquiesce in the judge's verdict, and John Wells, the jockey, declared to the day of his death that he won. I believe this was the memorable occasion when some well-meaning people sympathised with Sir Joseph Hawley, who snubbed them promptly by saying that only one man knew which horse had won, and that was the judge.

ISONOMY AND ORMONDE.

However, since then Mr. Porter has had ample compensation for that head defeat. On the death of Sir Joseph Hawley, Mr. T. E. Walker and Mr. F. Gretton trained with John Porter. It was during this period that Porter had in his charge that great horse whose early death at the stud was such a disaster—I mean Isonomy. This, Mr. Porter considers, the best horse he ever trained, notwithstanding that he had the mighty Ormonde. In Mr. Porter's study at Kingsclere there is a marble slab over the chimney-place which is a sort of funeral mural tablet, setting forth the great deeds of this stout horse. He had charge of Ormonde all through his career, and has the distinguished and unique honor of having prepared six winners of the Derby. With Shotover and St. Blaise, Sainfoin and Common, he has twice succeeded in securing the highest honours of the turf in consecutive years. Were he to win it again this summer he would eclipse all previous records. And with three such horses as La Fleche, own sister to Memoir, Orme, and Goldfinch, sons of Ormonde, there are more improbable victories. The name of John Porter has become a household word. His honesty, his firmness, his courtesy, his diplomacy, and his thorough knowledge would do credit to a Prime Minister.

THE SECLUSION OF KINGSCLERE.

This is just about the season of the year when the Kingsclere trials for the classic races are run. On such occasions as these it is said that John Porter makes the jockeys carry colours, but no one ever sees any of these gallops. The men of observation never see the Kingsclere gallops. The touts have to be "done" somehow or other. They were fairly beaten this year over the City and Suburban. Buccaneer was supposed to be duly tried on the Thursday before the race—but this was a little pantomime, which Mr. Pickersgill arranged for the horse watchers. The real trial occurred two or three days later and just when no one would have expected it. John Porter was once asked why he did not train at Newmarket, and his reply was: "Because I prefer to keep the stable secrets of my patrons," and this is well nigh impossible there. Instead of living at such a miserable place as Newmarket, Mr. Porter passes his time in a sort of sleepy hollow down in Hampshire. He has magnificent stables, and the miles of breezy downs afford him the best galloping in all England. He is fond of music, cricket, and even public speaking.

PORTER'S PRESENT DAY PATRONS.

The patrons of John Porter at the present time include the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Westminster, Baron Hirsch, Lord Alington, and Sir F. Johnstone. If any trainer wants more aristocratic patronage than this, I don't know when he is going to get it. But the anxiety of such a stud must be tremendous, and with La Fleche, Orme, and Goldfinch in neighbouring boxes at the present time, his post cannot be a sinecure. The Prince of Wales dearly loves a chat with John Porter, and many a time have I seen the Prince light a cigarette, take the arm of Porter, and wander off round a racing paddock. He preferred the company of his trainer to the society which follows Royalty so servilely. Next to the Heir-Apparent, Porter could have no more influential a master than the Duke of Westminster—a high-souled nobleman and a true sportsman. It has been said that the income of his Grace is £2,000 a day. If the Duke would grant me one day a year of his revenue I think I could exist. The Duke races in princely style. When he gave £16,000 for Doncaster in the "seventies," many people thought it was a great price, but it turned out a very profitable deal. Never was enterprise more amply rewarded. Doncaster begat Bend Or, on whom the late Fred Archer, riding with his left hand, won a most sensational Derby; and then Bend Or was the sire of Ormonde, a winner of the Triple Crown, or the two Thousand Guineas, the Derby, and the St. Leger. The Eaton paddocks are splendidly arranged and fitted up. The stable-yard has been built for close on 100 yards, and has remained without alteration. Here can be seen the skeleton of the mighty Touchstone, who lived at Eaton Hall for 30 years. Here in his day stood Pot-8-os, the sires of such ancient Derby heroes as Waxy, Champion, and Tyrant. It may not be generally known that Mambrino, the sire of all the trotters of note, was bred at Eaton Hall. The present Duke has maintained the reputation of the Grosvenors as a sporting family, and moreover, he never bets. Baron Hirsch is a patron concerning whom I should like to add a word. Last year this gentleman won £7,809 in stakes on the Turf, and I hear that he has decided to give every penny of it away to hospitals and charitable institutions. I wish many other wealthy gentlemen who merely race for sport and for amusement—not for profit—would follow his example. Such patrons as John Porter possesses are true sportsmen, and I hope for their sake, as well as for the many who have backed Orme, that the colt will recover his health. I fear, however, that he is likely to develop his sire's infirmity—roaring. Personally, I am very glad that Ormonde remains in South America. I am told by an Englishman out there that Ormonde could now be bought for much less than formerly, although the horse is all right.

LORD PENRHYN.

I see that Lord Penrhyn has been winning a few races of late. He, too, is an all-round sportsman, for he not only races, but he has been for many years a master of foxhounds, a first rate shot, and a splendid fisherman. George Sholto Gordon Douglas-Pennant is the second bearer of the title, Lord Penhryn, and is now 56 years of age. His racing career has extended over a long period. It is 30 years or more since he won his first race, the Union Hunt Stakes, at the Gloucestershire meeting at Moreton-in-the-Marsh, with Deceiver, four years, who was ridden by the late Mr. Henry Lance. As a young man he was a good judge of horseflesh, and for £50 bought a mare, called Whiteleg, which he selected out of Lord Coventry's stud at Croome. From this mare he bred many good winners, especially Steamboat and Pootman, who won many races. After a period of comparative inactivity, he joined forces with Mr. E. C. Clayton in the autumn of 1887, and since then he has been much more prominently before the public. They trained at Exton, near Oakham, and were joined by General Owen Williams. Noble Chieftain, Red Palmer, Robin Hood, Bracken, Thesalian, and Loricula, have proved how very useful a small but well-managed stud can be.

UNIVERSITY CRICKET: CAMBRIDGE.

In my wild scamper over the cricket area of England in my last letter I somehow or other most unaccountably ommitted any reference to the Universities. Practice has now begun at both Cambridge and Oxford, but the former have a great advantage over the Dark Blues. The Cambridge University Cricket Club has much more money at its back than that of Oxford, with the result that the Cantabs have invariably a better staff of ground bowlers for practice. Moreover the Cambridge authorities encourage the noble game of cricket more directly. Although Sam Woods and McGregor are no longer available for the Varsity match the Light Blues look like having a very strong team this season. Mr. F. S. Jackson, the son of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, who assisted Yorkshire last year, will captain the Cantabs, while he will have the assistance of such players as Streatfield, Hill, Douglas, Jephson, Wells, and Weigall. This constitutes the nucleus of a powerful team, while I hear that there are several skilful "Seniors" and talented "Freshmen." A younger brother of Douglas, a Dulwich boy, is spoken of very favourably.

OXFORD.

Mr. L. C. H. Palairet, the Somerset and Oriel batsman, is to be the skipper of the Oxford team, and he has no enviable task. Mr. E. Smith, the Yorkshire fast bowler and hard hitter, will be a severe loss. Jardine and Watson can play, but their studies are likely to interfere with their cricket this summer. Among the seniors in residence are Mr. R. C. N. Palairet, H. M. Taberer, the South African, R. T. Jones, and V. T. Hill, C. B. Fry, of Repton, who made the record long jump, will also be available if he is good enough, and I fancy he will be. He is a good bat, with a sound defence and hard hitting powers. W. S. Case, an old Wykehomist, and F. A. Phillips, a Rossalian, are also mentioned as coming cricketers.

THE BAGGULEY "BABY."

Although it is rather late in the day I wish to make reference to the Notts Colts match—not with the idea of going into many details of the game, but to tell my readers a few rare facts. One of the features of the match was the fine form displayed by little Bagguley, the youth who made such a promising *delut* with Notts last season. He secured ten wickets of the Colts for 27 runs, but at one time he had captured eight for three runs. With Charles Wright, the old Cantab, he put on 57 for the last wicket—40 of them being from his own bat. Bagguley is a born cricketer. He saw the light at Ruddington, a few miles from Nottingham, on July 10, 1873, so that he is not yet 19. At 16 I believe he was a professional cricketer down at Bath, and at 17 he was engaged on the Warwickshire club and ground staff at Birmingham upon the recommendation of Arthur Shrewsbury. He was really secured for the Oval for the season of 1891, and there is no doubt that Sharpe had persuaded his playfellow to go up to London town. His worth, however, was for a wonder known to, and recognised by the Notts Committee, who spared neither trouble nor expense to keep this youth. He had so set his mind on going to the Oval that it was with the utmost difficulty that he was persuaded to accept an engagement in Nottingham and play for his county. I believe the county committee have to thank Mr. John Dixon, their captain, for having retained the services of the lad. Mr. Dixon went to Ruddington, and positively argued and talked for hours with him before he could persuade him to stay at home. This, however, has to be done in these days when county clubs have long purses. He is the finest "catch" Notts have made since Gunn and Attewell proved their worth. And since he has proved his skill, other tempting offers have been made to him, but as Bagguley's father wishes him to play for Notts he is safe to do so. Several of the Colts have been highly spoken of, but as a rule the Colts match does not produce county men. At least, the Committee seldom discover the talent—or else for whom would Lockwood and Sharpe now be playing?

HOW ATTEWELL WAS LOST TO LANCASHIRE.

I don't think I ever told you what a narrow escape Notts had of losing such a grand bowler as William Attewell. Ten or eleven years ago Attewell—handsomest and most modest of cricketers—was offered a very lucrative engagement at Bolton, and at the same time he received the offer of a bowler's place at Eton. Bolton offered more money for two seasons than Eton, and it is probable that if Attewell had gone to Bolton he would have qualified for Lancashire. He was in great doubt as to what he ought to do, but Bolton, with its alluring bait, seemed the most tempting to him. In this dilemma he consulted a gentleman amateur—one who had played for the county. The gentleman amateur, a thorough Nottsman, was exceedingly anxious that the county should retain Attewell. He was very fond of Attewell, and between his duty to Notts and his friendship for Attewell he was sorely puzzled what course to pursue. However, says the amateur. "If you go to Eton—don't go to Bolton by any means—you will have a splendid chance of getting an engagement at Lords, and that, you know, is like a Government appointment or a pension, to a professional cricketer. If you go to Eton I'm sure that Captain Holden and Mr. R. A. H. Mitchell, one of the Eton masters, will speak to Mr. Perkins for you, as to being engaged at Lords." After considerable pressure had been brought to bear upon him, Attewell consented to go to Eton, and his engagement at Lords speedily followed. Of course he has been at Lords ever since. And so Lancashire lost a good man, and Notts kept one. Notts bears the same relationship to the cricket world as Scotland does to footballdom.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASSAYE AND PLASSY.

THE first-class torpedo gun-boats, Assaye and Plassy, built for the Royal Indian Marine, arrived safely in Bombay Harbour yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, having left Aden on the 9th inst. A considerable amount of interest has been manifested in these little vessels, as they are of a type entirely new to these waters. They now lie near the Apollo Bunder, and viewed from there appear strange looking crafts, fragile, and one would imagine incapable of dealing out extensive destruction. Their value, however, both for defensive and offensive marine warfare, has been proved beyond doubt, and they will prove a most valuable addition to the already existing harbour defences. The vessels are exactly similar in every detail, and the description of one will apply to the other. The Assaye is 235 feet long, 27 feet extreme breadth, and has a draught of 11 feet. Her tonnage is 735, whilst her horse-power is 2,500 under natural draught, and 4,500 under forced draught. This power has given a speed of 21 knots on the measured mile. The armament consists of six quick-firing guns, two 4" 7, and four 3 pounders. She is also fitted with five torpedo tubes, four broadside, and one at the bow, and is manned by 6 officers and 61 men. Both vessels were built by the well-known firm of Messrs. Armstrong Mitchell, and Co. of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The officers of the Assaye are, Commander Lieut. F. P. Langdon, Sub-Lieuts. R. E. C. Cayley and E. L. T. Leatham, Chaplain, W. H. Cowan, Engineers, S. Aston and C. H. Hill, and Surgeon, G. Edmonds. The officers of the Plassy are Commander Lieut. W. F. Gunn, Lieut. Rimington, Sub-Lieut. Cowan, Engineers, Messrs. Pill and Jennings, Surgeon, Mr Munday. The vessels were commissioned on the 23rd January last at Sheerness, and left Plymouth for Bombay on the 25th February, having thus occupied 82 days in the voyage out. Two days after leaving Plymouth the Assaye and Plassy encountered a heavy gale in the Bay of Biscay. The vessels lost sight of each other, and the Plassy narrowly escaped, as has already been stated in our columns, a serious accident. The construction of the torpedo-boats is necessarily so light that the vibration from the engines is felt to a considerable extent. During the height of the gale the vibration started the bunker plates of the Plassy, and water rushed into the bilges. Difficulty was experienced in getting coal to feed the fires, and at one time it was feared that she would drift on to the Spanish coast. She was, however, smartly handled by her Commander, and taken safely into Vigo. The Assaye did not suffer so badly, but the feed-pipes of her engines burst, and it was found necessary for her also to put into Vigo. The repairs occupied three weeks, when the vessels sailed for Gibraltar. During the voyage heavy weather was again encountered, but both vessels behaved remarkably well for their size and light construction, and safely reached the Rock. They left Gibraltar on the 31st March, and were equally unfortunate with the weather. After leaving Malta, on the 12th March, fine weather was experienced. A short stay was made in Suez and Aden, and the latter port was left on the 9th instant. Whilst coming through the Red Sea the vessels called at Dilemmi Island, where the officers obtained some good shooting. The present officers and crews were only charged with bringing the gunboats to Bombay and handing them over to the Royal Indian Marine authorities. One boat only will be in commission. As we stated yesterday morning, Lieutenants G. H. Miller and A. Kirke have been appointed to the Plassy.

PRIMROSE DAY IN ENGLAND.

WRITING on April 29, our London correspondent says:—In an article on "The Origin of Primrose Day," Mr. Frederick Greenwood has given a description of the man "who did the business," though he omits to mention the name of the benefactor of all good Conservatives. Perhaps as the fact may be considered of special interest to Bombayites I may be permitted to supply the omission. "A modest official person, yet not without a handle to his well-known name; a man of much learning and many languages but no pedant, and with combustibles in him to take fire in a moment when there is any question of his country's honour, it was to him the idea occurred that Lord Beaconsfield might well be kept in memory by the wearing of primroses on the day of the great man's death. Whereupon he imparted his design to a friend, and the twain set about the affair with the assiduity of a couple of honest bagmen. It was then about the middle of April, and they went from florist to florist in the western quarter of London, asking 'whether they could rely upon having a good fresh bouquet of primroses on the 19th, since everybody is to wear Lord Beaconsfield's favourite flower on that day, it seems. 'Twas but a simple ruse, an inventive trick; but the spark of suggestion in it spread with magical rapidity, and as the two friends themselves had friends in half-a-hundred drawing rooms and half a score of clubs, again the thing was done." The "modest official person" was no other than Sir George Birdwood. A few further particulars about the inception of the movement will perhaps prove interesting. Two months before the first anniversary of Beaconsfield's death Sir George wrote to the Committee of the St. Stephen's Club, of which he is a member proposing that the tables there should be decorated with primroses on the 19th of April ensuing. After considering the matter for six weeks the Committee replied, "Poetical but not English." He then sought through a literary friend the support of a great Conservative organ which curtly responded: "Will have nothing to do with anything so childish." Sir George, with characteristic determination, was not turned from his purpose by these rebuffs, but at once advertised in the *Times* that all the London florists would have "Beaconsfield bouquets" ready on the 19th, at the same time backing this announcement by a letter signed I believe "One of the Madding Crowd." A great success was immediately secured. Within three or four days of commencing operations he together with Mr. Tom Kirk, the lace merchant of Regent Street, and one or two others visited every flower shop from the Strand to Hammersmith, ordering "Beaconsfield button-holes." The next year he advertised in the *Times* two months beforehand in the name of a prominent florist of Covent Garden—a member of the same race as the lamented statesman—that on Primrose Day his firm would be prepared to supply primroses in unlimited quantities. Sir George also wrote his letter in the *Times*, "Hortus Siccus." The result was surprising. Still he advertised a third year, after which he felt that the institution was established, and that he could let it alone. Sir George in the three years spent £60 out of his own pocket, and I have heard that when he applied to his club (which is exclusively Tory) to help him, not a sixpence would any member contribute. Alone he did it! The work was done through an eminent Anglo-Indian house in the city, so there is what may be styled a "double entry" of the true history of the business. Sir George with his accustomed foresight probably anticipated that when Primrose Day became a great national event all sorts of people would claim the credit of the "happy thought." Sir George tells his friends if they ask what his motive was that he intended the celebration as a personal rather than a political tribute, and he has always refused to join the Primrose League. "What moved me," he once remarked to me, "was the pathetic tragedy of Disraeli's fate: at the very height of greatness hurled down from it—and for what?" Out of consideration for the feelings of Sir George's political opponents I refrain from completing the sentence. Cannot Sir George make himself still more famous by reviving the celebration of St. George's Day? It is rather hard that Lord Beaconsfield, who has not yet at any rate been canonised, should be honoured by his devoted admirers while the patron Saint of England should be so entirely neglected on the 23rd of April?

MOST encouraging to American women students is the decision of the philosophical faculty of Yale University to open the graduate courses with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy without distinction of sex. With the sanction of the corporation, they have also granted the continuance of present opportunities for study at the Leipsic Universities. The vote was almost unanimous, and women who are in pursuit of exceptional training for exceptional work will have at their command the best advantages for advanced research to be found in Europe.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN ON AGRICULTURAL CREDIT IN INDIA.

OUR London correspondent, writing on April 28, says:—Sir William Wedderburn's lecture before the Indian section of the Society of Arts yesterday mainly consisted, as I anticipated, of an indictment against the Whitehall Magnates for refusing to permit an agricultural bank to be started some years ago in the Purandhar taluka. At the outset he referred to the conditions of the ryot as the most vital question in India, declaring that his object in addressing the members of the section was to say that the suffering caused by bad seasons was "altogether unnecessary and preventible." Famine he argued, could practically be averted if the ryot were not so poverty-stricken. At present he is deeply and often hopelessly in debt. Through this burden of debt his independence and enterprise were crushed, and he had become the bond slave of the village money-lender. "What the ryot wants," said Sir William, "is to be delivered from this bondage, and to be supplied with sufficient capital at reasonable rates. He may then be left alone, for he is by nature steady and industrious. He will at once proceed to dig a well on his ancestral land, and in the end will turn the whole of India into a garden." There is no lack of available capital in the country. "From the returns of the three Presidency banks, I observe," the lecturer went on to say that "last year some fourteen crores were locked up in those institutions. In Bombay there was such a glut of capital that the Presidency Bank had five crores of deposits, which it did not know how to use, so that it was driven to refuse municipal and other deposits except as current accounts which bear no interest. In the Post Office Savings Bank, at Bombay, some two crores were locked up, while private banks could get any amount of deposits at 4 per cent. Such is the plethora of money nigh at hand in India, not to speak of the accumulated capital in Europe seeking investment, while the ryot is perishing for want of it." After dwelling at length on the "financial misfortunes" of the ryot Sir William discussed the nature of the proposed remedy referred to the excellent credit systems devised for the benefit of small cultivators in certain European ountries mentioning that in Germany where agricultural banks have received their greatest development more than 2,000 such institutions are actively at work with a business amounting to something like £150,000,000 sterling. Among German institutions he mentioned the Raiffeisen Agricultural Loan Unions as being specially deserving of notice; they are peasants banks' conducted on co-operative principles. Similarly in Austro-Hungary, Italy, France, Belgium, and Switzerland credit establishments on a large scale have been formed for the benefit of the peasants, the basis being private enterprise, while support and encouragement are furnished by the State. In Australasia and credit companies have attained large development, but he did not lay so much stress upon them because their dealings are for the most part with large holders. Explaining the *modus operandi* Sir William pointed out that at present the average Indian ryot pays 24 per cent. to the village money-lender. "We," said the lecturer, "purpose to commence by letting him have the advances he wants at 9 per cent., and we expect to be able to borrow at less than 5 per cent." He then proceeded to narrate the circumstances connected with the abortive scheme which originated at Poona, at the close of 1882. Sir James Fergusson, the then Governor, expressed himself personally favourable to the project which with certain minor conditions was accepted by the Supreme Government. Nothing was wanted except the formal sanction of the India Office. In July, 1883, Mr. Bright presided at a meeting in Exeter Hall, when Sir William read a paper on "the Poona Ryot's Bank." The chairman's speech and the debate generally were strongly favourable, and next day the *Times*, *Daily News*, *Standard* and other London papers gave their approval to the proposal. Subsequently the Manchester Chamber of Commerce interested themselves in the matter, and with a view to placing the bank's debentures on the English money market, Sir William had an interview with Sir Nathaniel Rothschild who said that if addressed by the India Office and satisfied regarding the terms that would be granted he would be prepared to give the scheme favourable consideration. He added that if the terms seemed satisfactory from a financial point of view he did not think there would be difficulty in obtaining the necessary capital. Sir William then told what he called the "sad conclusion of the tale." With regard to the reasons that impelled the India Office to withhold its sanction, Sir William concluded that the only practical objection was founded upon a misconception. The despatch took exception to the proposed concession under which the bank's advances might in the case of a defaulter be recovered as a revenue demand. This was objected to from the fear lest the Government should "incur all the unpopularity and odium of collecting debts which, though private obligations, are treated as public demands." But the question was one of jurisdiction, not of collection. The bank expected very seldom to require any compulsory process. Still it was necessary that some ultimate means of coercion should exist and the Revenue Courts were recommended as simpler and cheaper than the machinery of the Civil Court. The masses in India made no distinction between the Revenue and Judicial Departments: to them the two departments were equally the Sirkar, while the educated classes knew that the Executive Government as the sole legislative power was responsible equally for the constitution of the Courts and the Revenue Administration. But Sir William did not attach much importance to any dialectic victory in such a controversy. Their main contention was that the time for academic discussion was long past. What they now wanted was a practical experiment. He invited the meeting to bring public opinion to bear upon the India Office with regard to this great economist question. The present time, he contended, is most opportune, 1st; because even now the shadow of famine is over the land, and, 2nd, owing to the fact that public attention is now being particularly directed to the necessity of organizing agricultural credit. The subject was prominently brought forward at the recent Poona Industrial Conference. And at its last session the National Congress included establishment of agricultural banks in its programme of Indian reform. Sir William also observed with much satisfaction that the Madras Government had taken up the subject, and had appointed a special officer, Mr. Nicholson, to collect information regarding agricultural banks at home and abroad. Might the scheme prosper and when it came up for the sanction of the India Office might the authorities there realise their responsibilities, not unmindful of the injunction of the Eastern law-giver, whose words seemed to Sir Williams, perhaps not too charitable mind intended for the present case: "Thou shalt not harden thine heart, nor shut thine hand from thy poor brother. But thou shalt open thine hand wide unto him, and shalt surely lend him sufficient for his need."

The discussion was opened by Lord Reay, who supported in the main the views stated in the paper. He submitted that at a moment when in England we are placing the credit of Government at the disposal of proprietors who do not yet exist, we might surely in India place the credit of Government at the disposal of proprietors who do exist, in order to keep them in existence. Without some such scheme as proposed there was great danger that the Ryotwari System in Bombay would be transformed into a system of larger proprietors, a thing that every one who knew India would greatly deprecate. After noticing the omission of all reference to the Deccan Relief Act, an omission due, as Sir W. Wedderburn subsequently explained, to a desire to keep to his brief. Lord Reay observed that if by any chance those who spoke after him were of opinion that the experiment should not be tried in a whole taluka but on a small scale, he hoped Sir W. Wedderburn would not object to that. He (Lord Reay) was of opinion that this like many other questions in India could only be solved rather by experience. It was, therefore, important that whatever they did they should make a beginning, and that the "triangular correspondence" should cease. He thought the scheme might be tried on a small scale in different provinces, and it was possible that in some parts of India the conditions under which the trial was made would be more favourable than they were perhaps likely to be on so poor a district as the Deccan. He thought it the duty of Government so long as there were no banks to urge on their officials to make "taccavi" advances wherever it could be done with safety.

Sir Charles Bernard who followed the ex-Governor of Bombay said that much fault had been found with the action or inaction of the India Office. He had no brief to defend the India Office, which being absent was naturally found to be in fault. But these things were not done in a corner. The grounds on which the India Office acted were explained in papers presented to Parliament nearly six years ago. Lord Kimberley's despatch of November, 1884, recognised most emphatically the importance of this question and signified a disposition to entertain favourably any practical proposal for the relief of the Indian peasantry from indebtedness, and promised the most careful atten- to any revised scheme for promoting the objects in view. In passing he denied that the Indian village banker was the wealthy Shylock he was often represented to be, and declared that his services to the landed classes were most valuable. Sir Charles went on to express a hope that some revised scheme might soon be forthcoming. The lecturer mentioned that Mr. Nicholson, of the Madras Revenue Service, who had closely studied the subject of agricultural banks in Italy and Germany, and had published interesting papers thereon, had recently been deputed by Lord Wenlock to report upon the matter. He (Sir C. Bernard), received a letter from Mr. Nicholson this week saying that he hoped soon to have his report ready. So he (the speaker) trusted that before long a revised scheme such as Lord Kimberley suggested might be received from India. To Sir Charles Bernard, it seemed that the Poona project could not have been practically successful and could never have been made generally applicable to other parts of India. The shortcomings of the Poona Scheme were to his mind these: first, the undertaking was on too big a scale and tried to do too much at the outset; and second, it relied too much upon Government help. At the commencement it required a general settlement of debts all over the country by the agency of Government officers and from the Public Treasury. Then—and this seemed the worst feature of the whole—the executive officers of Government were to step in and realise the bank's debts from borrowers who would not pay. The process by which arrears of Government revenue were collected was that the Collector certified as to the arrears; his certificate had the force of a decree and could be enforced just as the decrees of a civil court were executed. Who would give the certificate in the case of the bank? If a borrower claimed that the account against him was wrongly stated, that interest was overcharged, or that his payments were not duly credited, who would try these issues? Surely the Collector and his staff could not find time to try them properly. Such issues could not be decided by the civil courts, and it was a matter of common knowledge that the poorer parties in these cases—about 400,000 suits a year—get better justice under the present system than they did under the old. So with issues between ryots and bankers the ryots would in the long run fare better in the civil courts than under the executive arrangements of the Collector. He greatly questioned whether the Indian legislatures would be generally ready to apply the Collector's executive jurisdiction to disputes between the ryots and rural banks. It was only last month that the Indian legislature refused to pass a Court of Ward's Act for Bengal until the Government gave a pledge to take measures for preventing arrears of rent on wards' estates from being realised under the Collector's executive authority or under the certificate procedure as it is called. These two faults, namely, attempting too much at once and relying too much on Government aid would, he believed, have wrecked the Poona Scheme if it had ever been launched, and the experience gained would only have been of a negative kind showing mainly what courses must be avoided. If a revised scheme was brought forward of a more practical kind under which rural banks should start from small beginnings as purely local institutions, and under which the banks should have only the ordinary remedy against their debtors, then, he thought, the establishment of such banks should be sanctioned as experiments in one or more districts of every province, where the people and the Collector for the time being might be ready to work the scheme. And in that case he thought the State might reasonably help the rural banks by some such concessions as the following, namely, (a) the loan of public money at 4 per cent. per annum, on the security of the bank and all its assets, in proportion of one rupee of public money for every two rupees of actually paid-up private capital; (b) the reduction of all stamp fees by one-half or even by two-thirds on litigation and on deeds for a period of (say) ten years to begin with; (c) the remission of registration fees on documents for five years, and the reduction of fees one-half for five years more; (d) the auditing and publication of the banks' accounts by public officers once in every half year; (e) the custody of the banks' cash beyond a certain minimum and of the banks' securities in public treasuries and sub-treasur s. In conclusion Sir Charles repeated that he held no brief from the India Office, and he could not sa how a revised scheme of this kind might be viewed by the highest authorities. But he had so far as me allowed expressed his own views on a subject of really paramount interest to the bulk of the Indian population.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Alexander Rogers; who held that no bank could compete with the local money-lender; Surgeon Lieut-Colonel Hendley, C.I.E., Dr. J. A. Voelcker who enlarged on the ryots' improvidence, Sir Steuart Bayley who challenged some of Sir W. Wedderburn's statements, specially that with regard to the principal objection to the Poona Scheme. He did not think there had been any "misapprehension" on the part of the Secretary of State. The objections that had been urged to this particular scheme were practical not obstructive and right to be met. After some remarks from Sir G. Birdwood and Mr. H. M. Hyndman the chairman briefly addressed the meeting. Mr. Smith enunciated one piece of sound doctrine of which Mr. Maclean or some other "Philistine" member of Parliament may, on a future occasion, such for instance as an opium debate, find useful. After scolding the authorities in Whitehall for allowing the despatch of the Viceroy in Council to remain a dead-letter, Mr. Smith observed: "It strikes one that the Indian Government are more competent to judge than the Home Government and that it is the business of the latter to be guided by the views of their experienced servants in India.' When next the worthy member for Flintshire invites the "items" at Westminster to override the opinions of experienced Government officials in India, he ought surely to be reminded of his interesting admission at the Society of Arts yesterday.

THE Mysore Government has found it necessary to remind the public that the granting of laons for irrigation wells being a mere concession of the Government made with the view of helping raiyats and other landholders, they cannot claim the concession as a matter of right.

HOW many there are whose living depends on their Brains and yet they take no thought how the supply of Nerve Force is kept up. They are careful enough to nourish their Body, but the Brain has to look after itself. It is to prevent this wretched state of things in the Brain-workers. Squibb's Brace-up Cordial is offered to the Public Rs. 2-4.—POPULAR REMEDIES—MADON SONS and Co., Fort.

THE BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE following is the first report of the Bombay Rifle Club, which was established last year:—

A meeting was held at the head-quarters "Bombay Volunteer Rifles," on July 29, 1891, to consider the advisability of establishing a "Rifle Club," having for its object the encouragement of rifle shooting by way of frequent matches, (weekly when possible) the idea being that more pains and care were likely to be taken when firing a match than when at ordinary practice. The meeting unanimously approved of the idea. Rules and bye-laws which had been previously prepared were submitted, and discussed, and after some few amendments and additions, were approved by the meeting and ordered to be printed. The "Bombay Rifle Club," which is open to Volunteers, Regulars, and Civilians, commenced its existence from August 1, 1891, and has been well supported by the local Volunteers, including both the Railway Corps. The Club took part in the "Commander-in-Chief's" Honour and Glory or Simultaneous Match, and considering that the Range was strange to the members of the team a very good score was made, the average being 82·1, the best individual score being 93 made by Lieut. T. M. English, and out of 148 teams who competed the Bombay Rifle Club team held the very respectable position of 34th place. The only other team match fired during the season was against the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, the respective scores being Bombay Rifle Club, 739; G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, 665. A very beautiful "Challenge Cup" was presented to the Club by one of its members, Mr. W.B. Green, to be called the "Bunder Challenge Cup," and to be fired for twice during the year; distances and conditions as for "First stage of the Queens." Each winner will be awarded the B. R. C. silver medal. The first competition for this Cup was held in November, 1891, and was won by Lance-Corporal Prescott, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, with the very good score of 87. The second competition took place in April, 1892, the Cup being on this occasion won by Color-Sergeant E. Thomas, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, with the excellent score of 90. At a meeting of the Committee, held on February 12, it was decided to have an unlimited entry match at 500 yards with prizes amounting to Rs. 105. This was well patronised, and some excellent shooting was the result; two scores of 34, two of 33, and six of 32, being among the best made. It was also decided to offer a prize of Rs.50 to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, which should be given in a match open to all comers. This prize was won by a member of the Club Color Sergeant Brown, Poona Volunteer Rifles, with the excellent score of 34. Fourteen silver spoon competitions were held during the season, for eleven of these one spoon, and in three two spoons were given, making in all seventeen spoons. The winner of each spoon being handicapped four points gave every advantage and encouragement to medium shots. Sixteen out of the seventeen spoons were won with an average considerably over winners, the best score being 65 out of 70 at 500 and 600 yards made by Lieut. T. M. English, average 4·64 per shot, and who also wins the Club prize as per Bye-law 6, for the six best shots during the season with 360 points, average 4·28. The following are winners of spoons:—

Rank and Names.		No. of Competition.	No. of Wins.
Lieut T M English,	B V R	1st, 5th, 17th	3
,, F W English,	,,	16th	1
,, D J Sharp,	,,	2nd	1
Qr-mr-Sergt Stephens,	,,	12th	1
Sergt-Major Downing,	,,	13th	1
Cr-Sergt Black,	,,	3rd, 8th	2
,, Thomas,	,,	15th	1
,, Brown,	P V R	9th	1
Sergt-Instr Fergusson,	BB & CIRy Vol	11th	1
Sergt-Ashdown,	G I P Ry Vol	7th	1
,, Keess,	B V R	4th	1
Corpl McKinnon,	,,	14th	1
,, Lund,	,,	13th	1
Lce-Corpl Wolfe,	G I P Ry Vol	6th	1
			17

From the balance-sheet it will be seen that although the Club has only been in existence nine months, the success that has attended it proves that it has met a long felt want, and with the experience gained from the past season the committee hope to be able to increase its popularity. During the year, Lieutenant-Colonel the Honorable L. H. Bayley, Commanding the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, kindly consented to become an honorary member, and Major T. W. C. Leathem, Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Captain Ross, Adjutant G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, and Captain Harrison, Adjutant B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteer being members of the Club, kindly consented to become *ex-officio* members of the committee. The Club begins its second year from May 1 with a balance in hand of Rs. 530-4-9, and at the general meeting held, on Tuesday, May 10, it was unanimously resolved to reduce the monthly subscription from Re. 1 to annas 8 tentatively for the current year. The committee desire to express their best thanks to the Commanding Officer, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, for allowing the Club to use the Colaba Range during the monsoon season, the Commanding Officer, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, for the use of the Range at Coorla, the Commanding Officer, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteers, for the use of the Range at Santa Cruz.

PROGRAMME OF MONSOON PRIZES.

Rs. 50, presented by the president, Major R. S. Brown, B. V. R., and Rs. 50 presented by the Club.

For the best aggregate of Four Spoon Competitions held at Colaba from June 1 to October 31. 1st prize, Rs. 30, and S. B. R. C. Silver Medal; 2nd prize Rs. 20, S. B. R. C. Bronzes Medal; 3rd prize Rs. 15; 4th prize Rs. 10; 5th prize Rs. 10; 6th prize Rs. 5; 7th prize Rs. 5, and 8th prize Rs. 5.

Any one wishing to join the Club should communicate with the joint hon. secretaries, Bombay Rifle Club, Headquarters, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Esplanade Cross Road, near Market.

CRICKET AT KHANDALLA.

HAVING suffered a defeat at the hands of St. Mary's Cricket Club, a week ago, the R. A. stationed in Khandalla, recruited by four players from Kirkee, took the field on Saturday morning, determined if possible, to wipe out the reverse of the previous week. Play commenced at about 8-30 a.m., when Goddard and Chamler took their stand against the trundling of W. Jackson from the south end. Goddard after knocking up five runs, in stepping out to a ball from Jackson, spooned it up into the air, it being held by Kennedy. Chamler, who was now partnered by Kimber, was the next to fall, being caught in the slips by Jackson off a ball from Wilson, after contributing 9 to the score. The remainder of the R. A. fell rapidly, the innings closing for 22 runs. Donnelland and D'Lima were the representatives of St. Mary's, and took their stand against Temple, who bowled from the north end. D'Lima, however, had a short life, and after making 3 runs, hit his wicket in stepping back to play a ball from Kimber. Wilson joined Donnelland, but shortly after their partnership was terminated by Temple upsetting Donnelland. W. Jackson next followed and the score had mounted to 25, when Wilson fell to Temple after notching nine runs. W. Jackson was joined by D'Lima, but this union was soon dissolved by Temple taking Jackson's wickets; the next two wickets fell without any material addition to the score; but Goodsir and Conway soon made matters right and before they were separated, the total had risen to 42. The innings closed for 44 runs, leaving St. Mary's 22 to the good. For the R. A. Chamler was remarkably smart behind the wicket, and Temple took 5 wickets. On resuming play in the afternoon, Goddard and Chamler took the wickets once more facing the bowling of Jackson from the south end. Chamler fell in the third over after contributing one run. Kimber followed on, but he was disposed of for one run by Jackson. Temple followed, but was caught by O'Reilly off Wilson. The only one to make a stand was Goddard, and after contributing 13 was bowled by Wilson. The remainder, were disposed off for 34 runs thus leaving St. Mary's to make 13 more runs to win. This apparently seemed easy, but four wickets fell, for one run. Jackson, joining Conway, soon made the required number, and when stumps were drawn at the fall of Jackson's wickets, St. Mary's were victors by 5 wickets and 17 runs. The following are the totals:—

R. A. ELEVEN.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Goddard, c Kennedy, b Jackson	5	b Wilson	13
Chamler, c Jackson, b Wilson	9	b Jackson	1
Kimber, c D'Mello, b Jackson	1	b Jackson	1
Temple, b Wilson	0	c O'Reilly, b Wilson	3
Lashmir, b Jackson	0	b Jackson	6
Fells, b Jackson	0	c Goodsir, b Jackson	1
Knowles, b Wilson	1	c Jackson, b Wilson	2
Franklin, c and b Jackson	1	b Jackson	6
Stace, c O'Reilly, b Wilson	1	c Jackson, b Wilson	1
Cooper, not out	0	not out	0
Extras	4	Extras	0
Total	22	Total	34

ST. MARY'S.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Donnelland c Temple	1	run out	0
D'Lima, self out	3	b Temple	1
Wilson, b Temple	9	b Temple	0
Jackson W, b Temple	9	c Goddard	16
P D'Souza, b Goddard	1	to bat	
Kennedy, b Temple	2	b Goddard	0
Goodsir, b Goddard	9	to bat	
Conway, s Chamler, b Temple	5	not out	8
Porter, c Goddard, b Temple	0	b Temple	0
O'Reilly, not out	0	} to bat	
D'Mellow, b Goddard	2		
Extras	3	Extras	4
Total	44	Total	29

A PROPOSED STATION AT SOPARA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Attempts were made many years ago for the opening of a new station at Nilla Mohara between the Bassein Road and Virar Stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the better convenience of the inhabitants of the town of Sopara and of other towns and villages in its vicinity, *viz.*; Nala, Nirmal, Gas, Vagholee, Mardesh, Omralla, Anchola, Tulanj, &c., &c. As you kindly supported the petition made by the people in 1883 to the railway authorities in the matter a copy of the petition is enclosed herewith for your perusal.

The grounds stated in the petition were not given that consideration which they deserved, and the petition was disposed of in a summary way. The petitioners, however, having no influential personages to support their cause, waited for more favourable times and patiently continued to suffer the inconvenience and hardship they felt on account of there being no good railway communication provided for them.

In September, 1891, they submitted a fresh petition in the matter (a copy of which is also herewith sent), and requested the Agent of the Company, Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, R. E., to take the subject into his kind consideration. That officer after making some preliminary inquiries into the matter gave the petitioners an opportunity of representing their cases before a conference composed of Messrs. Tudball and W. H. Wolff, representing the railway, and Mr. E. M. Pratt, C. S., the Assistant Collector of Prant, Bassein, representing Government. The Conference was held at Virar on the 13th May, 1892. Hundreds of people collected outside the Assistant Collector's Camp. Besides the merchants, traders, and cultivators of Sopara and other towns and villages there were present Mr. Hari Luxman Patil, a well-known pleader of Bassein, Mr. Rambhaoo Baji, the enterprising Abkari contractor of the district, Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee Dubash, a well-known merchant of Bombay, and the Rev. Father of Mount Calvario.

After Mr. Pratt and the railway authorities had taken their seats the pleader opened the case with a brief address in support of the several grounds stated in the petition, which was taken as read. The *pros* and *cons* were then discussed, and it was ultimately decided that if the working expenses of the new station were guaranteed by the petitioners the conference would advise the Company to open a station at the desired site. The petitioners having expressed their willingness to do so the conference dissolved.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

MR. SCHWANN then moved to leave out "ten" and insert "forty" in line 8 of the same clause, with the object of providing that the *minimum* number of the Viceregal Council should be forty, instead of ten. The Government, he said, had proposed to increase the Council, by an addition of four members only, to a *minimum* of ten and a *maximum* of sixteen. This, he urged, was a very paltry addition and quite insufficient to meet the case; for so small a number in the Council could not possibly give anything like a satisfactory representation to the people of India. Some persons might think that forty was a large number to propose, but it was really moderate in comparison with suggestions which had been previously made on the same question by men of experience in India, who had recognized the wisdom and fairness of considerably enlarging the Council. In one case seventy was the number suggested, and more recently the late Mr. Reynolds suggested that the number of the Council should be one hundred-and-four. Whatever number was accepted, however, it was essential to the welfare of the country that the Council should be enlarged to a much greater extent than was proposed by the Bill.

Mr. John Ellis thought the numbers might be judiciously enlarged, and that the increase proposed by the Bill was much too small.

Mr. Macneill argued that the Governor-General, if he wished to exercise his full power, could, under the present system, nominate twelve additional members, which was two more than the *minimum* number ten proposed by the Bill.

Sir R. Temple said that this Bill raised the number of additional members from six and twelve to ten and sixteen. In the present circumstances of India it would be very desirable to keep the number of additional members as low as possible, because if there was to be a large number of unofficial members there must be a correspondingly large number of *ex-officio* members. There was now a difficulty in finding highly-placed officials to be made additional members of the Council, because such gentlemen already filled high offices of their own. Considerable expense would also be incurred if there was to be such an enlargement in the number as the amendment proposed.

Mr. Curzon said that at present in the Supreme Council of the Viceroy the *minimum* of additional members was six and the *maximum* twelve, while the Bill proposed to raise the *minimum* to ten and the *maximum* to sixteen. He did not understand upon what principle the hon. member framed his numbers. He concluded that the hon. gentleman copied them from Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill, but as Mr. Bradlaugh had not had an opportunity of explaining his measure, the House did not know on what grounds he proceeded in this matter. The Governor-General in Council did not ask for any additional members to the Council at all. In the debate on the second reading he gave good reasons why a large increase in the numbers of the Supreme Council was not required, and he quoted the opinion, very strongly and decisively expressed, of Lord Northbrook, who knew much more about India than the hon. gentleman or than he did himself. The hon. gentleman described his proposal as "moderate," and from one point of view it was, but from another it was excessive. If the hon. member wanted to turn the Council of the Viceroy into a Parliamentary body, analogous to this House, his proposal was moderate; but when regarded from the point of view of the work it had to perform the numbers were excessive. The numbers proposed in the Bill had not been lightly arrived at; they were the result of communications between the Home Government and the central and provincial Governments of India extending over a period of years. The Government of India had expressed the opinion that any large addition to the Supreme Council would involve additional expense to which the advantage to be derived would bear no proportion. There were other good reasons against such an extension. In the first place, there would be the difficulty, which he touched on upon a former occasion, of finding good men—not so much good men in themselves, but men who would be willing to devote to the work that portion of their time which would be required. On a former occasion it was pointed out that gentlemen in all parts of India were willing to attend the meetings of the National Congress, and it was inferred from that fact that it would be equally easy to get gentlemen to attend the meetings of legislative councils. But the Congress only met once a year, and its sittings were short; while the Councils sat sometimes for two or three months. The more men who were appointed to these Councils, the more time would be spent upon their debates and the more expense would be incurred; for it was customary to pay the travelling expenses and the expenses of residence in the provincial capital of the members of Council. Again, if there were to be such a large number of non-official members, it would be necessary to add to the official members, for it was perfectly clear that the government must remain in the majority. (Hear, hear.) And if these additional official members were appointed it would mean that high officials would have to be taken away from their duties in other parts of India. Thus the plan would not only lay a great burden upon government, but it would distinctly interfere with the business of government. (Hear, hear.) Then it was to be noted that the larger the Councils became the greater would be the tendency to those results inseparable from popular assemblages. There would ensue the creation of two parties—a Government party and an Opposition. (Hear, hear, and "Why not?" from Mr. MacNeill.) The hon. member for Donegal did not seem to realize that such a position in India must result in the abrogation of government altogether. (Hear, hear.) India could not afford to have two parties in the Council Chamber. The right hon. gentleman, the member for Mid-Lothian, once described the position of an Opposition as being one of greater freedom and less responsibility. But in India it would be all freedom and no responsibility. Responsibility could only arise out of the possibility of being called upon to accept the consequences of one's own actions; and in India that obligation could never be imposed on an Opposition. (Hear, hear.) It would be in every way undesirable to promote that friction and possible hostility between parties which did not at present exist, and he hoped that the House of Commons would never consent to any such scheme. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Schwann pointed out that in a later amendment it was provided that the additional members should never exceed one-half; so that the government were always secure of their majority.

The Committee then divided and there voted—

For the amendment	48
Against	93
Majority against	—45

Sir W. Plowden moved to insert at the end of line 24:—"It shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council when extending the provisions of the Indian Councils Act of 1861 to the territory known as the Punjab, to fix the number of councillors whom the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab may nominate for his assistance in making laws and regulations at not more than 12."

Mr. Curzon pointed out that the existing Act empowered the Governor-General to declare the number of councillors whom the Lieutenant-Governor might nominate, and consequently there was no object in introducing into the Bill any specific reference to the creation of the council for the Punjab.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Sir W. Plowden moved the insertion of words enabling the Governor-General in Council to "extend the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, to any chief commissionership now in existence or subsequently created, provided that the number of councillors appointed in any such case shall not exceed one for each million of inhabitants in that territory."

Sir R. Temple, having had considerable acquaintance with the provinces which would be affected by this amendment—Assam, Burmah, and the Central Provinces—urged the government not to assent to the proposal. The provinces of Assam and Burmah were in a very crude and inchoate condition, and by no means fit to receive legislative councils, while such a measure as that suggested was quite uncalled for in the Central Provinces.

Nr. Curzon said the Government concurred in the opinion just expressed with so much authority by the hon. baronet, the member for Evesham. They did not think that any one of these three chief commissionerships was fitted for a council, or required a council, and if such a provision were introduced in the Bill they feared the result might be disappointing. It would be unwise to prescribe for the creation of a council at a date which could not be determined, and to prescribe a ratio of selection according to population, which in some cases might prove very disadvantageous.

Mr. Byrce did not consider the answer of the Under-Secretary quite met the amendment, which merely gave this power, without proposing that it should be used. There was difference between the cases of the three commissionerships. As regarded Assam, he was disposed to agree that it would not be suitable for the creation of a council, but he did not think the same remark applied with equal force with regard either to Burmah, which was rather suitable than otherwise for a council, or to the Central Provinces. There was no region now undergoing such a rapid change of development as the Central Provinces, and it would be a pity if the government had at no distant day to come to the House to amend this measure in order to enable a council to be created there The amendment did not fix a ratio of councillors to population; it only said that the number should not exceed the proportion of one to a million of inhabitants.

Mr. MacNeill said the effect of the opposition of the government to the amendment was that they would not allow a province like Burmah the chance of obtaining an executive and legislative council without the uncertainty and delay that attended the passing of a Bill through both Houses of Parliament. He called attention to the fact that the Minister for India in charge of the Bill was not in his seat, and on that account proposed to move that the chairman report progress.

The chairman said that the hon. member was inside the House.

Mr. Balfour said that his hon. colleague was only consulting some one under the gallery in the customary manner.

Mr. MacNeill begged pardon and tendered his apologies to the right hon. gentleman and to the Under-Secretary, whose presence in the House was unknown to him. Supposing the hon. gentleman to have left the House, he naturally thought of his absence in connexion with the neglect with which India was treated. It was still, as Mr. Bright once said, simply a pasture land for smart young men. (Hear, hear.) This Bill had been four years before Parliament, and yet the suggestion that a province should have the chance of getting a council without four years of Parliamentary delay was strangled by the government. This showed the true inwardness of the English Government in passing this sham measure, the debate on which would be circulated all over India.

Mr. S. Smith said that the argument for extending the Bill to Burmah was exceedingly strong. It was as large as many European countries,—Spain, for example,—and he saw no reason why it should not enjoy the privilege of a legislative council. Many of the Chief Commissioners of Burmah had reported strongly in favor of the entire suppression of the opium trade, and the Indian Government could ignore such recommendations, but they could not so easily ignore the deliberate expression of opinion on the part of a representative council. It seemed to be discreditable to bar the door by refusing this amendment.

Mr. Morton supported the amendment.

Mr. John Ellis was surprised that the government could not see their way to accept the amendment. The authority of the hon. member for Evesham was high, but still his experiences were becoming a little antiquated—(hear, hear,)—and some of them might be rated too highly, whilst his argument that certain provinces were in an inchoate state might be met by the statement that they were probably not more so than other provinces were when they were brought under the Act of 1861. He hoped that a division would be taken on the amendment.

Mr. Keay supported the amendment.

Mr. Conybeare contended that the principle of the amendment was to be found in the provision in the Constitution of the United States whereby the territories were in due course developed into States. In the same way, as such provinces as the Central Provinces, Burmah, or Assam became sufficiently advanced, the machinery of the Act of 1861 ought to be put in force.

Mr. Curzon stated that the very power which hon. members desired already existed under the Act of 1861, section 46. (Mr. MacNeill.—Then why not accept the amendment?) The reason was that it was not the custom in Parliamentary procedure, when a matter was already adequately dealt with in one Act, to introduce another clause relating to the same subject in another Bill. Such a course would obviously tend to throw doubt on the true interpretation of the first Act. The amendment, in short, was superfluous.

The Committee then divided, and there voted—

For the amendment	46
Against	84
Majority	—38

The amendment was therefore lost.

Mr. Schwann moved an amendment providing that the regulations with regard to nominations should be made by the Governor-General within eighteen months of the passing of the Act. He remarked that on a previous occasion eight years had been occupied in framing regulations under an Act relating to appointments to be given to natives, while only three-quarters of the appointments had ever been made, and the whole scheme had finally been swept away by the action of the Viceroy. It was to avoid similar delay in the carrying out of the present measure that he proposed this amendment.

Mr. Curzon did not think that there was any likelihood of delay taking place in carrying out the provisions of the Bill. On the contrary, there was every reason to believe that the government of India wished to take advantage of the Bill to issue these regulations. At the same time he thought that it was extremely undesirable to limit the time within which action must be taken, because the carrying out of the enactment was a matter which would require a great deal of consideration in India itself, and he could well conceive that prolonged consideration might be necessary as to the best methods of carrying out the provisions of the Bill. He thought that it would be unwise to fetter the discretion and to hamper the initiative of the Viceroy in this matter.

Mr. Bryce observed that the subject, with reference to which regulations were to be drawn up, had been under consideration for three years, and that it must, therefore, have been largely present to the mind of the Viceroy. It ought, therefore, to be possible to prepare regulations within a reasonable time. But he was well aware how slowly public business was transacted in India, and, therefore, it might be advisable for his hon. friend to extend the period which he had proposed from eighteen months to two years.

Mr. Keay thought the amendment was necessary in order that the hands of the Governor-General might be strengthened. The European officials in India would be certain to endeavour to delay the operation of the measure, and, in order that their resistance might be overcome, the Governor-General ought to be put in a position to say, "I am bound to act within a given period." Otherwise he would certainly be thwarted in his endeavours to put the clause into operation.

Mr. Conybeare supported the amendment.

The Committee divided, and the numbers were—

For the amendment	26
Against	78
Majority against	—52

Dr. Tanner informed the chairman that the hon. member for Elgin and Nairn and himself had both been in the "Aye" lobby with the intention of voting for the amendment, but that they had not been counted.

(To be Concluded.)

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

DISCUSSION IN THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Concluded for yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

MR. G. LORD, speaking in opposition to the resolution, said they had heard about the difference between the manufacturer and the merchant, and Sir William Houldsworth had very graphically described to them the feat of jumpimg from ledge to ledge—(laughter),—but he could assure Sir William that the feat was much more difficult to accomplish than to describe. (Laughter and applause.) It was quite true that they could make contracts ahead for their exchange, but if the losses charged to that came down upon the trade they must eventually come down first upon the merchants. They had an instance of it when there was that violent rise in exchange following the action of the silver party in America, and they knew that it was the merchants who suffered then by the rise in silver and the rise in exchange and the fall in the rupee prices of stocks held in India. Very great trouble was caused, and the merchants were the first to bear it. If a manufacturer contracted with him for certain quantities of goods at a certain price, and within a few days got that price from him in the metal that he proposed to pay in, viz, gold, the manufacturer could only suffer if the consumption was interfered with. (Applause.) He had been very much struck with the fact that Sir William Houldsworth, in introducing the resolution said nothing in support of the statement made in the resolution that the bad condition of trade for so long was largely caused by circumstances connected with the frequent and violent fluctuations in exchange. He had expected that, as Sir William did not do it Mr. Barclay would have given them some figures in support of that statement, and Mr. Barclay had given them one or two figures. He gave them the imports of cotton goods into India, but he gave them in sterling, and as they all knew, the value had fallen something like 25 per cent. which was a very important fact. Then he gave them a very small year 1891, a year following the disasters, arising from the sudden and violent rise in exchange which ruined so many dealers and made it impossible for merchants to carry on business safely. It was also the year following the Baring crisis, and that crisis left, of course, consequences similar to those they had had in 1847, 1857, 1866, and 1878. It was a year of small shipments, but it was a year following very large shipments, and he alluded to that to show that in dealing with figures it was necessary to be very careful and to take a very broad basis. During the five years 1871-5 England exported to all India an average per nanum of 1,124,000,000 yards of plain goods. In the five years ending 1890 she exported an average of 2,147,000,000 yards or practically double. (Applause.) It was quite true that in 1891 the quantity fell to 1,965,000,000 yards, but he had given them the reasons for that, and already they saw signs of recovery, for in the first quarter of the present year they had exported 526,000,000 yards, against 496,000,000 yards in the corresponding quarter of 1891. (Applause.) With regard to yarns for the five years 1871-5 the average quantity exported was 30,000,000lb., but from 1886 to 1890 the average was 52,000,000lb., and in 1891 it was 58,000,000lb. He thought they ought to look at these figures as a whole, for the Eastern markets—India and China—were always spoken of as one market, and were really one market. Putting, then, the figures together, he found that they had in the five years from 1871 to 1875 an average of plain goods of 1,556,000,000 yards, while for the five years ending in 1890 the average was 2,737,000,000 yards; and of yarns they had in the earlier period an average of 52,000,000lb., and in the latter period an average of 88,000,000lb. That large increase in the export of goods to the Eastern markets was in the face of an increase in the consumption of cotton in India, and, therefore, in the production of yarn—from 287,000 bales of cotton, on the average, from 1876 to 1880 to 1,178,000 bales in 1891. Those who wished to understand the cause of that ought to read the report issued by the Chamber in 1888. The report was adopted by the majority of the directors, and it is stated that the main reason for the displacement of Lancashire by India in the production of coarse yarns and goods was the geographical situation. That report was not adopted by the Chamber, 64 members voting against its adoption and 52 for it; but if the deliberate report of gentlemen who spent many weeks in hearing the evidence and considering the subject was to be set aside by the vote of a majority of eight in a meeting of 116 members out of a possible 1,000—well, he did not attach importance to that vote. He had given them these figures because he wanted to show them the increase in the consuming power of India and China, notwithstanding the fall in the value of silver, and that in addition to this very large export from England there had been a consumption of goods produced in India itself, which did not look as if the country had been suffering. In the Indian Budget issued in March of the present year it was shown that the fall in the value of the rupee had been covered without additional taxation owing to the great prosperity of the country. Not only had that been the case, but the famine fund of £1,500,000 a year had been set aside, and the estimates for 1892-3 also foreshadowed an equilibrium. This was attributed in a large measure to the increase of the revenue from the railways, and it was specifically stated by the Finance Secretary that it was that in a large measure owing to the large movement of wheat. With regard to the effect of the fall in silver upon the export trade, in cotton goods generally they exported in 1870 3,253,000,000 yards, while in 1890 the quantity was 5,124,000,000 yards. The proportion of the export trade in cotton goods to India and China in 1870 was 43 per cent of the whole, but in 1890 it had risen to 58½ per cent. of the whole. So, therefore, they would see that the silver-using countries which only took from us in 1870, before this dislocation commenced, 43 per cent., now that the dislocation had accomplished its fell work took 58½ per cent. His argument was that while fluctuations in exchange did harass them very much, and the merchant in particular, they did not eventually reduce the consumption, but really increased it. (Hear, hear.) He wanted to impress it upon them that if they took it in periods of five years and extending over fourteen years he thought they would arrive at the conclusion that there had been no injurious effect produced upon the consumption in consequence of the fall in silver, and that the harassing in the meantime was only like a surgical operation, which it was necessary to go through at times, and which they came all the better out for in the end. (Laughter and applause.) In searching for the reason why the trade of Lancashire was suffering at the present time he would ask them to dismiss the silver question for a moment and look at the rapid strides that their competitors on the Continent were making owing to their close tariffs. (Applause.) Whereas in the five years ending 1890-80 the average consumption of Great Britain was 2,915,000 bales of cotton per annum, it was only in 1890-1, 3,577,000 bales, while on the Continent there had been used 2,474,000 bales, on an average, in the five years ending in 1880 and in the year 1890-1 the amount was 4,085,000 bales. In 1880, therefore, the Continent consumed nearly 500,000 bales less than Great Britain; in 1890-1 it consumed 400,000 bales more. His conviction, however, was that that rapid increase could not go on, because a country with a protective tariff reached its limit when it reached the power of internal consumption, and he thought there were not wanting evidences that that had been reached now. With regard to the value of silver, he would at once say that in his opinion, since it gravitated to what might be called the natural value after the demonetisation of silver by Germany and the reduction in the production of some of the mines, there was, for a period of three years, a less fluctuating exchange than he had known for a great many years. In March, 1888, the price of silver was 43d., and for eighteen months after that the fluctuations were very small indeed, until the Americans began to interfere with it and brought out their silver scheme. (Applause.) That disturbance began in October, 1889, and by September, 1890, the price of silver had run up from 43d. to 54d. That was what ruined half the dealers in India. (Hear, hear.) He was sorry to detain them so long, but he wanted to make good his case, and he hoped they would listen to what he had to say, remembering that they stood there almost alone—(cries of "No, no"),—he meant as to organisation—("Not at all"),—whereas as the supporters of the resolution had a most powerful league, the Bimetallic League, behind them. (Hear, hear.) Now Sir William Houldsworth told them the other day that they were not going to fix the ratio, but they were going to take steps which he certainly understood amounted to something like doing the same thing. He said that you did not compel the debtor to discharge his debt in silver. That was very true, but you enable the debtor to do that, and you compelled the creditor to take the silver. (Hear, hear.) That was what bimetallism would do, and if that process went on they would in a very short time be in what he considered the unenviable position the United States was in at the present moment, of having a very large and increasing amount of silver. As the *Economist* pointed out, the United States had on the 30th June, 1889, 60 per cent. of gold that they held against their legalnotes and currency certificates whereas in February, 1892, it had fallen to 28·6 per cent. That, he thought, was a state of things which ought not to be lightly faced in this country. He quite agreed with Mr. Donald Graham in his letter to the papers that morning, and on that ground he appealed to them that the step proposed was not one that ought to be taken except on very certain conviction—(hear, hear),—and that those who had any doubt at all on the subject should pause before giving their support to a measure which might in the end be found to be very disastrous to our common country. Sir W. Houldsworth claimed Professor Jevons as a bimetallist, and no doubt there was in his earlier writings something which lent a certain support to the bimetallic theory; but he appeared always to falter on the question of practicability, and in the *Contemporary Review* in 1881 he said that the proposal was not a real panacea for our present troubles; that it was only a mode of postponement leading to eventual aggrevation. Then the question was: What was to be done. (Hear, hear," and applause.) It was a very serious question. If he and they believed that bimetallism would vestore prosperity to England, he and they would go for it with all their might and main. If on the other hand, that was not the cause of the depression of trade then they would do grievous harm to the country by supporting a movement which saw was spreading and in connection with which no observed that a deputation was shortly going to wait on the Prime Minister. (Hear, hear.) If they supported that movement they might, according to his conviction, be doing an irreparable injury to England, and at the same time they would be neglecting the means they ought to apply to remove the present difficulty. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in speaking on the depression of trade at Bristol, the other day, was very emphatic on this point, that he could not give them any sovereign remedy; each man must think it out for himself and do the best he could in his own particular case. And Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to the papers, the other day, gave much the fame advice. He said he was quite certain that looking for remedial measures from alterations of the currency would be futile and would interfere with that thrift and attention to the best interests of trade which alone would succeed in bettering this country. (Applause.)

Mr. J. R. Hepburn spoke in support of the resolution. He said that as to the fluctuations in exchange eventually affecting the consumption of goods in India, Mr. Lord might be perfectly correct to a great extent in what he said, but what benefit was it to Lancashire that the consumption increased if in the process of supplying the goods to India Lancashire was ruined? (Hear, hear.) He contended that that was what was taking place at the present moment. There had been a great deal of sympathy extended to India, and much talk as to what would be the result of the awful disaster of exchange going to 2s. It was needless to point out that that was prejudging the whole question. The question before them was not the fixing of a particular ratio. What they were contending for was the stability of exchange. It was the fluctuations that caused the damage. We had had currency doctors going about advocating a policy of drift from the year 1873, but what, he asked, had they given us? It was said that there had been a great impulse to the export trade of India. As to that, he contended that owing to the enormous fall in exchange the advantage of increased exports was a very doubtful one. If the exporters of cotton and wheat were receiving the benefit, assuredly the piper was being paid by those who had to pay the taxes of the country. After all, the question resolved itself into one of free trade, and he contended that the bimetallic question was one of free trade. (Hear, hear, and "No, no.") That was one of the doctrines the Chamber had laid itself out to support on every possible occasion, and he hoped it would not now turn its back upon itself. (Cheers.) In the course of his further remarks Mr. Hepburn was interrupted with cries of "Time" and "Divide."

Mr. J. K. Bythell, who spoke against the resolution, urged that all the members of that Chamber ought to read both sides of the question before they made up their minds to pass a resolution the practical effect of which was that every debtor owing money to people in this country would have the privilege of paying the debt in silver or in gold at their option, probably at a ratio of something like 15½ to 1. As they knew, six members of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into this matter had reported that they were unable to recommend that this country should. proceed to negotiate with other nations tready embodying a bimetallic arrangemen Surely if those men, after two years' close study of the question, could report that in their opinion "many of the evils and dangers which arise from the present condition of the currencies of different nations have been exaggerated, and that some of the expectations of benefit to be derived from the changes which have been proposed would, if such changes were adopted, be doomed to disappointment," the members of that Chamber ought to pause before rushing in where these men had feared to tread. (Applause.) What staggered him most was what the bimetallic commissioners said with regard to India. They said, "In India, on the other hand, where, in the opinion of nearly all the witnesses we have examined, the purchasing power of the rupee continues unimpaired, the prices of commodities measured in silver remain practically the same." If an apprreciated standard and a fall in prices were such a dreadfully bad thing, how could a standard which had not appreciated, and which had saved people from a fall be a bad thing too? He had looked very carefully through the litertature issued by the bimetallists for an explanation of this contradiction, but he must candidly confess that it all seemed to him very like special pleading. He believed that if they were to put up the price of silver very rapidly they would cause an awful fall in India, and that widespread disaster would follow. Sir David Barbour, the present Finance Minister of India, had given great thought to this subject, and though an advocate of bimetallism he had stated, in a book he published in 1886, that "the progress of the Indian revenue shows that the general prosperity of the country, which is largely due to the stability of price maintained by the partial demonetisation of silver, very materially counterbalances, even from a purely financial point of view, the increasing burden thrown upon the Government of India by the fall in the rate of exchange. I should, if I was forced to strike a balance between the gain and loss, hesitate to say that India has up to the present time been a loser." A great deal had been said about the amount India had lost in exchange, and while he admitted that there had been some loss, he maintained that it had been greatly exaggerated. It had been said that India had lost since silver began to fall a sum of £64,500,000 sterling in remitting to England, but that statement was entirely erroneous. He had the greatest respect for their administrators in India, but he could not help thinking that the fact that a fall in exchange was such a terrible thing for them influenced their opinion. Mr. Waterfield was asked by the Commissioners to make up the real loss, and he found that while for the year 1885-6 the Budget statement gave it as £4,424,000, it really was £1,939,133, and the whole loss up to March, 1886, he gave as £16,260,986 at the rates obtained, and he (Mr. Bythell) thought that if they added the loss for the last six years on the same calculation they would get a total loss of from £30,000,000 to £35,000,000, instead of £64,000,500. He admitted that fluctuations were troublesome, but manufacturers would always have fluctuations in everything they dealt with. Between 1848 and 1864 silver varied from 58⅞d. to 62⅞d. per ounce, and he had seen, prior to 1873 variations of nearly 4d, in the rupee, and very sudden fluctuations. In the words of the Commissioners who were opposed to making a bi-metallic treaty, "The change proposed is tremendous, and we cannot but feel that to a great extent it would be a leap in the dark." (Applause.)

The President, having taken the feeling of the meeting on the point, was about to call upon Sir W. Houlds-worth to reply and thus close the discussion, when Mr. W. Fogg rose and said he desired to put the view of the operative classes before the meeting. It would be very unsatisfactory, he said, to finish the discussion at that point.

The meeting, on being appealed to, said it desired to hear Mr. Fogg, and that gentleman was about to address the meeting when Sir William Houldsworth rose, and suggested that in view of the lateness of the hour, and as it was desired to give everybody fair play, the discussion should be again adjourned, in order that the members, having all the facts before them, might come to a right conclusion.—(Cries of "Vote" and "Adjourn.")

The meeting was again appealed to, and it declared in favour of a further adjournment.

The meeting was accordingly adjourned until Wednesday of next week.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE grottoes of Baousse-Rousse, improperly called the grottoes of Mentone, where the skeletons of primitive man were recently found, are situated in Italy, on the lands of the hamlet of Grimaldi, Ventimille, a few hundred metres from the narrow ravine and stream which is the frontier betwixt France and Italy. They are nine in number, and seven have been inhabited by the people of the quarternary age. Four of them have served as tombs to the inhabitants. In 1875 M. E. Riviere found the skeletons of two children, side by side, under the floor of the first care, 2·70 metres below the surface. Three years before he had discovered in the fourth cave the skeleton of an adult, 6·55 metres long, which is now in the anthropological gallery of the Museum of Natural History, Paris. In the sixth cavern he discovered in 1872 and 1873 one infant and two adult skeletons, and thoroughly ransacked it. It was in the fifth grotto, called "Barma Grande," that the important "find" was made on February 7 last and the following days, in the absence of M. Riviere. They were photographed on the spot by Mr. Jackson, his friend, who was then staying at Cannes.

Thus far a complete story of the discovery has not been made, but M. Riviere has arrived at certain results. The skeletons are three in number, and were found about 18 metres from the narrow rift in the precipice forming the entrance to the grotto. The old entrance was 31·50 metres from the spot, but was destroyed by a carrier of Ventimille, although the cave had previously been purchased by M. Riviere. The skeletons were found side by side, across the grotto, as were those previously discovered. One of them is that of an old man, another that of a youth of about eighteen, as judged by the immature development of the bones and wisdom teeth. All belong to the low Cro-Magnon type of M. Quatrefages as described in his "Crania Ethica." The skulls are remarkably dolichocephalic or narrow, a fact which cannot be very reassuring to those who still maintain, as some German and English writers, biassed perhaps by Chauvinism, are apt to do, that the dolichocephalic type of head, a characteristic of the "Teuton," is the most intellectual. The orbits of the eyes have a rectangular form.

All the bones are red in colour and speckled, owing to peroxide of iron formed out of the dust with which they were originally covered. The men had worn necklets of perforated sea shells (*Nassa neritea*), the canine teeth of the deer, also pierced for the string, and the vertebræ of fishes, mostly salmon and trout. Two Cyprian shells had also been placed on the tibiæ of the old man. All these ornaments were coloured red with the oxide of iron. A worked flint and a deer horn object having a double ovoid shape and irregularly striated have been found; but the pretended articles of bone which the carrier has been selling to the credulous are stated by M. Riviere to be spurious.

The history of the infectious parrots which have caused a sensation in France is given by Dr. A. Cartaz, a well-known physician. A number of parrots and other tropical birds was imported from South America for sale, but many died on the way, and on arriving in port more than half had perished. One of the passengers who had brought them fell ill at Havre, the other took the birds to Vaugirard, where he was joined a few days later by his friend, who, however, went to live in another house in the Roquette quarter. The birds continued to die off and the people who saw them to fall ill. A brother of one of the owners died, and a large number of persons in the same building were stricken with a mysterious epidemic. In the Roquette quarter, too, some forty persons were attacked, and twelve died. The disease spared neither age nor sex, and began with a feeling of uneasiness, headache, dizziness, shivering and fever, with a temperature of 40 to 41 deg. C. In many cases infectious pneumonia supervened. The question, therefore, was whether the disease was infectious pneumonia coinciding with the arrival of the birds, or a new disease brought by them.

Dr. Dujardin-Beaumetz, delegated by the Conseil d'Hygiene, has come to the conclusion that the birds died of cold or hunger, and that the only part they played was to furnish another favourable condition for the spread of infection. M. Gaston has confirmed this view by his bacteriological researches, which clearly prove that the parrots merely transported the germs of epidemical pneumonia in their plumage.

In the discussion which followed the paper by Dr. J. Augustus Voelcker on the agricultural needs of India, which is now published in the Journal of the Society of Arts, Mr. Thiselton-Dyer argued that the real want of the Indian soil was nitrogen, and that experiments in Europe had shown that this could be supplied by leguminous crops, as well as nature. He also recommended the study of the Indian plough with a view to its improvement, and related that a former pupil of his at Bangalore had obtained good crops by stirring the soil deeper than the ordinary plough did. The plants even in a dry season were thus able to get moisture by sending their roots deeper down.

Admiral Mouchez, Director of the Observatory of Paris, has been sent to Algeria to inspect the Observatory of Algiers; and also to Tunis in order to see about the erection of an observatory in that regency. It has been suggested that the best site would be on the other side of the Atlas, facing the desert and near one of the advanced posts of the French towards the south. The air in such a locality would be clearer than on the littoral zone.

M. Flammarion is one who believes that the climate of Europe, with the exception of the extreme north and north-east, is at present experiencing a temperature below the normal. France, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Austria, and Germany are passing through a cold period. It is doubtful, however, whether this is to be attributed to a general refrigeration of the globe or to local causes. The question can only be decided by further observation; but it is worthy of note that the annual temperature at Rio Janeiro has been going down for some years. It is now about a degree below the normal. Moreover, the annual temperature for 1886 was the lowest observed during the last 40 years.

Professor Elihu Thomson, the well-known American electrician,, has obtained some curious effects from an oscillatory discharge of electricity of high potential and frequency. The difference of potentials obtained between the two metal balls which formed the terminals of the discharge was about half a million volts. Some idea of this enormous "pressure" will be gathered when it is remembered that ordinary electric lighting currents have a "pressure" of a few hundred volts. The discharge was obtained by charging a Leyden battery from the secondary wire of a high potential induction coil (excited by an alternating current at 15,000 to 20,000 volts), and then discharging it through the primary wire of another induction coil. The ball terminals were connected to the secondary wire of this coil and 31in. apart.

The discharge between them in shape resembled a lose wisp of flax, each fibre being a streak or thread of light; and the whole suggested a flash of sheet lightning (not sinuous or forked lightning) in minature. The effects of the discharge also remind us of the peculiar effects of lightning. It punctured glass plates with ease, and partially fused their surfaces. It perforated, charred, and splintered wood, and kindled inflammable materials. A beautiful effect was produced by inserting a plate of glass too thick to be pierced between the terminals. The electric discharge flowed over its surface and round its edges in ramifying streams of light. The experiments are the more interesting inasmuch as some lightning flashes, if not all, are now thought to be of an oscillatory character.

The Great Bower bird of Northern Queensland is credited with having a taste for new-laid eggs. A correspondent of the "Victoria Naturalist," Mr. Cornwall, states that his gardener, finding the eggs of his fowls disappearing, kept watch and saw the Bower bird fly straight to a hen's nest after the hen had left it, and suck the new-laid egg. One was also seen carrying away a hen's egg in his long claws, but he dropped it before he had gone many yards.

THE "temple-haunting" London Pigeon has an article all to herself in the *Church Monthly*, written by no less distinguished a contributor than the Dean of St. Paul's. It is, in fact, the pigeons who haunt the capitals and cornices of Wren's great work who furnish the text of the paper, though what applies to these unbidden but not unwelcomed guests is of course in a great measure applicable to those popular neighbours who prefer the pinnacles and stone ledges of the Guildhall. More than five centuries ago Robert de Braybroke, Bishop of London, made complaint of the idle people who were wont to hurl stones and shoot arrows at them, which testifies that they were then regarded with hospitable feelings, though it appears that the Bishop had an equal eye to the glass windows of the edifice. This was, of course, the ancient building which perished in the great fire, whose terrors must have driven the piegons far and wide to find shelter in the towers and spires of suburban villages. Their present estimated number is three hundred. It is a curious fact that the pigeons that live in the western front, and those that have their dwelling in the north and south porches, never seem to associate.

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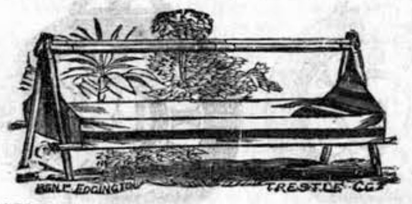

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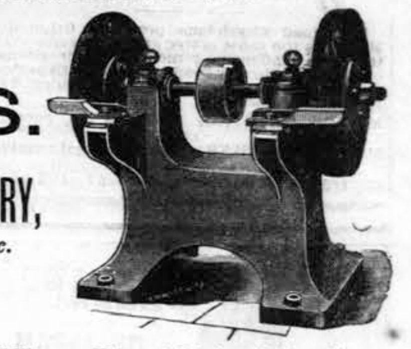

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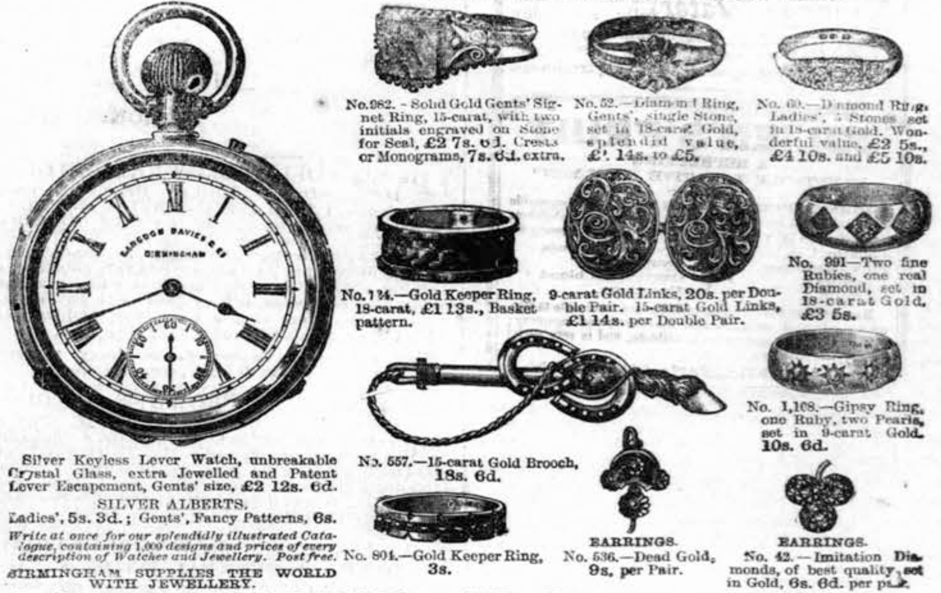

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NOTICES.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
AND
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

KANANGA OF JAPAN
(REGISTERED)
RIGAUD and Cº
PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	**Liver complaints,**
Sick headaches,	**Dyspepsia,**
Dysentery,	**Overheated blood,**
Gastralgia,	**Eruptions.**

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliouness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

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Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the **enamel**; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, **strengthens** the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c. soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

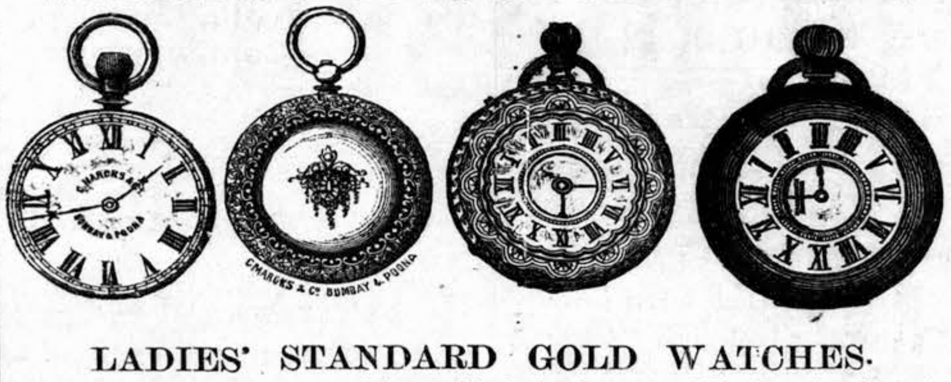
ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from Bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES.

THERE is nothing more appreciated by a lady in a present than a Genuine Good Watch. The better the class of watch the longer will the receiver have reason to remember the donor—but to buy an imitation of a watch, *i.e.,* a watch like the majority advertised as "*cheap*" and carrying a guarantee something under a hundred years for the purpose of presentation, would in reality be a piece of gross extravagance; as we know from our long experience of the Watch Trade that such watches are consummate failures. A true regard to economy would determine all requiring watches for presentation to either Gentlemen or Ladies to pay our establishment a visit. To Constituents in the Mofussil we shall have much pleasure in sending our Latest and Complete Catalogue.

The undermentioned watches we have no hesitation in conscientiously recommending. We do not guarantee them for 5 years or 100 years, but for 2 years only, about which period a watch invariably requires cleaning.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.



LADIES' STANDARD GOLD WATCHES.

This style of watch has been greatly improved in the last few years, and has been brought to the utmost perfection.

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		ILLUSTRATION I.	
Crystal Face Case,	keyless action,	in 14 carat gold case, plain, engraved or engine-turned	55
Do.	do.	do. do. stout cases	65
Do.	do.	do. 18 carat do.	85
		ILLUSTRATION II.	
Hunting Case,	keyless action,	in 14 carat case	70
Do.	do.	do. do. in stout case, extra finish	100
Do.	do	do. 18 carat, extra finish	120
		ILLUSTRATIONS. III. & IV.	
Half Hunting	do.	do. 14 carat case	75
Do.	do.	do. do.	90
Do.	do.	do. 18 carat do., best finish	125

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

CHLORODYNE

COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times,* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER—*

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON WHISKEY. RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S. CARLTON. TRADE MARK

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

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"If every Mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

London Medical Record says:—"It is retained when all other Foods are rejected."

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN & INVALIDS.
THE MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE AND DIGESTIBLE.

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IS MADE IN
OLD POT STILLS.

TRY IT. It is worth a little trouble to get a WHISKEY TO YOUR TASTE, and enjoying it yourself, render a SERVICE TO YOUR FRIENDS and a FAVOUR TO THE COMPANY by recommending it.

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PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

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NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

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BEAUTY UNADORNED.

Anna Ruppert

SAYS

"THERE is no artificial beauty half so perfect or so admired as NATURAL BEAUTY. What is natural beauty? A clear, firm, healthy skin, such as is seen in childhood. Why is a child's skin fresh and lovely? Because it has not been covered with cosmetics; it is natural and healthy; the pores of the skin are free for the entrance of pure, fresh air, free for the outthrow of the impurities of the blood, which is absolutely necessary. Nature cleanses her own channels by the force of blood and good circulation. Cover the entire body with paint, and see how rapidly it ceases to exist. We paint lifeless objects to protect them, but we dare not clog nature in her great work. Acne, eczema, comedones, roughness, oilyness, eruptions, coarseness, discolourations, are only natural results of closed channels.

ANNA RUPPERT'S celebrated SKIN TONIC has the desired effect; opens the pores, not to make coarse, but to refine the texture and enhealthen. It contains no sediment, no powedr, light, easily used, does not show on the face, does not require continual use. One bottle improves, three usually cure. Cheap in comparison with physicians' prices for consultation alone. Warranted harmless. Price per bottle, 10s. 6d.; 3 bottles £1 5s. Postage to India, 1 bottle 2s. 3 bottles 4s. Sent all over the world. Address all orders to

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GOUT and RHEUMATIC
PILLS,

CURE GOUT.
CURE RHEUMATISM.
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The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold at all Chemists' and Stores throughout India.

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Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from
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FOR
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THE FINEST MEDICINE
IN THE WORLD IS
CONGREVE'S
BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

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SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
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TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
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